

Historic, Archive Document

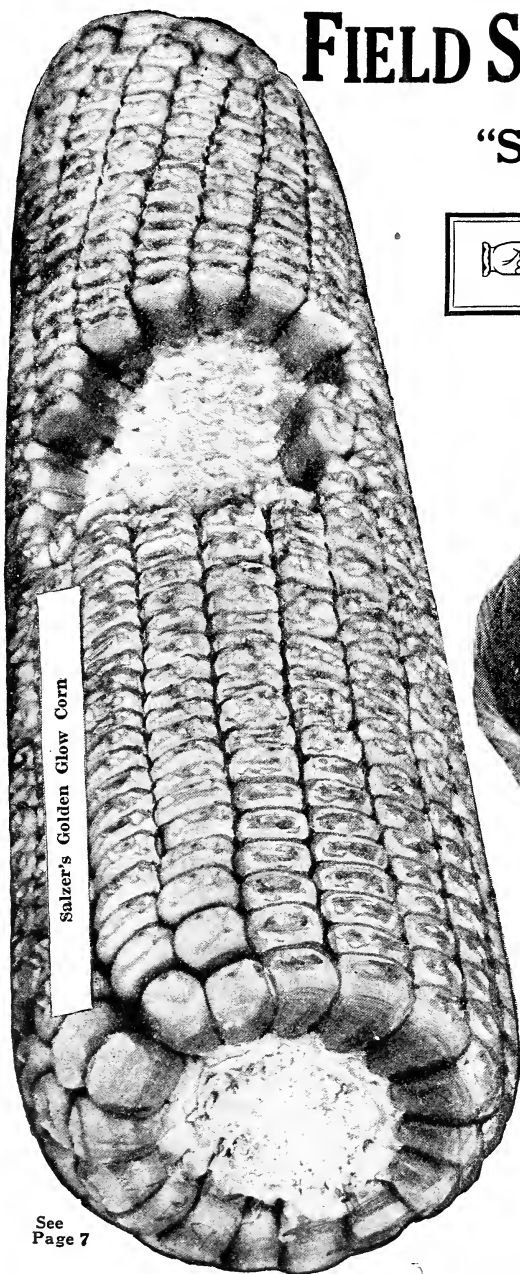
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FIELD SEED CATALOG No. 26

"SOW SALZER'S SEEDS"

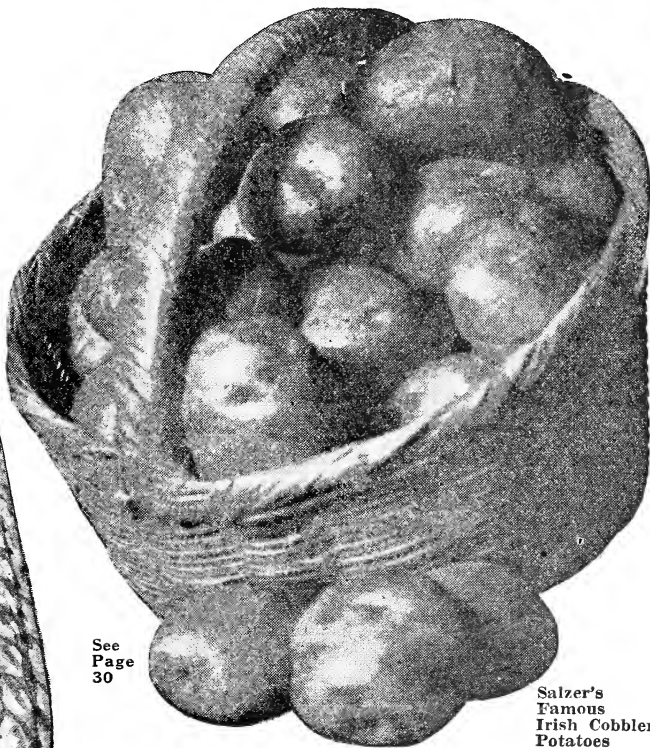


CORN and POTATOES are very
short — please order early



Salzer's Golden Glow Corn

See
Page 7



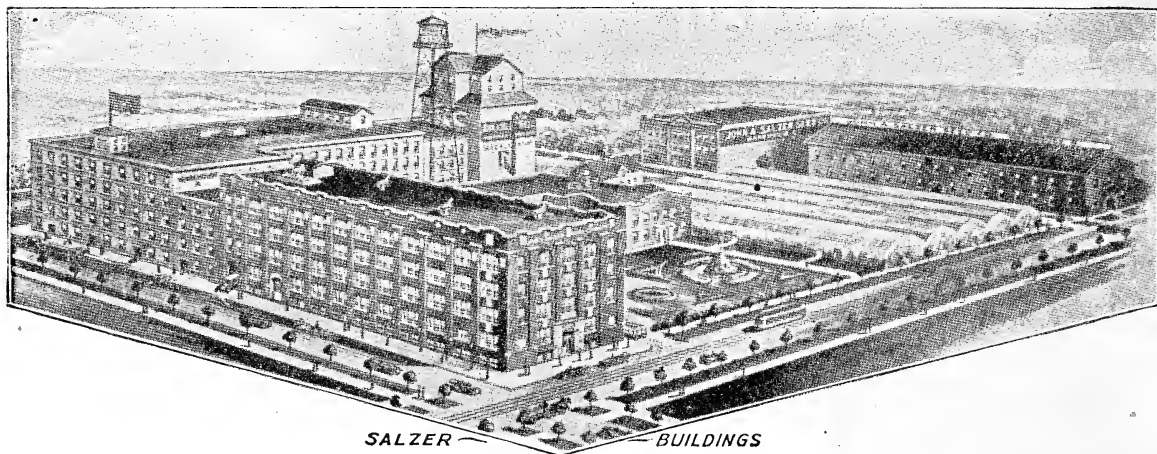
Salzer's
Famous
Irish Cobbler
Potatoes

See
Page
30

"58 Years of Faithful Service"

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE
WISCONSIN

The John A. Salzer Seed Co. Buildings Cover More Than a City Block



To Our Patrons and Friends:

For 58 years we have been serving the public, striving ever to grow and produce better and better seeds. Not only do we supply the seed wants of more people in America than any other three seedsmen combined, but we annually ship a tremendous amount of field seeds to foreign countries. It is only by selling first class, high germinating, carefully cleaned, best quality seeds that we can hope to hold our customers year after year, and to also gain new customers.

It is a fallacy to be guided by price alone in the purchase of your seed requirements. Sow only good, clean seeds. Cheap seeds are expensive at any price. We exercise every care in growing, handling, and cleaning our seeds, depending upon only a slight margin of profit. We respectfully solicit your order, whether large or small, knowing that having once used our seeds, you will always only "Sow Salzer's Seeds."

TERMS: Customers are requested to send cash with order. Remit in manner that suits your convenience. If seeds are to go by mail always add postage when ordering quantities not listed at postpaid prices. If your nearest Freight or Express Office is a prepaid station, enclose sufficient money to prepay charges or give name of nearest open station. All seeds are sold "sacks weighed in" unless otherwise noted.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Recognizing that our customers may secure analysis and germination of any and all seeds, in common with all seedsmen we, The John A. Salzer Seed Co., do not give, and our employes are forbidden to give, any warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they must at once be returned and money will be refunded. It is to our interest, however, to have everything of the highest quality obtainable, and we would not furnish seeds of doubtful quality for several times the price that we might receive for them, as it would injure us more than it would the purchaser.

PRICE CHANGES: It is impossible to anticipate in advance all of our requirements or to foresee market changes. Accordingly, we reserve the right to change field seed prices. We issue price lists at regular intervals, and if you do not send us your order until after the expiration date on the price list in this catalog, or if you should lose it, please write us for our current list. We will send it to you by return mail. We have found this method much more satisfactory than to print bushel and hundred pound prices in the catalog, and then later in the season frequently be compelled to write customers that the price has changed. By the use of price lists, you always know just how much things are going to cost, whether you order early or late.

ORDER EARLY: The early buyer is always sure of just what he orders. If the demand for any seeds is heavier than we anticipated, you of course will be notified that we are sold out, so order as early as possible. Then, too, we look for higher prices in quite a few lines of seed in the near future; we have made our prices especially low to reward early buyers. We always like to have our friends get their orders in before the heavy spring rush.

SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

Last year I planted your Superior Fodder Corn, and it has no equal.
Ed. Pohl, R. D. 1, Box 76,
Sandstone, Minn.

We were well satisfied with the Kherson Oats we got from you. This last year we sold 1,500 bushels for seed. We had over 100 acres, averaging 75 bushels per acre.
G. Huchendorf, R. D. 2,
Brookings, S. D.

The seed Barley you sent us last spring was fine; never saw any better.
J. Fisher and Son,
Eastman, Wis.

I have six acres of Salzer's Alsike Clover on a hillside flat that draws much attention. This was mowed twice last year.
Emil P. Ruhter, R. D. 3,
Juniata, Neb.

The Alfalfa seed I bought from you last year was splendid. Prospects are fine for a good yield.
Louis Cruse, 529 E. W. St.,
Geneseo, Ill.

I want to say that in the past 15 years I bought Potatoes, Seed Corn, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Speltz, Buckwheat and lots of other seeds from you and I always had good, fine crops.
Charles A. Peck, N. Main St.,
Cochituate, Mass.

I have found that your Northern Grown seed is the best. I had Silver Mine Oats from you, and the season being very rainy, could only get one acre in, but that acre yielded me 87 bushels. People came from miles around to see it. It grew about 4 feet tall.
Theodore Schirp,
Canton, Pa.

Your Renovator Grass Mixtures gave fine results.—J. W. Campbell, Adams, Neb.



WISCONSIN PEDIGREE BARLEY

2 to 2½ bu. sow one acre; 43 lbs. in one bushel.

The World's Greatest Barley! Outyields all other varieties. To Prof. Moore, the agronomist of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, belongs the credit for having originated this splendid barley.

In order to supply the need of pure bred grains adapted to Wisconsin conditions, he began work with several kinds of cereals in 1899. Ten standard varieties of barley were used in the foundation work for that grain. After three years of comparative trials only the four best promising varieties were retained from which to establish pedigreed strains. These were Mandscheuri, Oderbrucker, Silver King and Golden Queen. These were grown in small plots for several seasons, the best plants being selected for seed each year. In 1902 motherbeds of 2,500 plants were planted for each of the above named varieties. From each motherbed the 20 best plants were selected and placed in envelopes. In 1903 the ten best plants for each variety were taken and the best seed of each used to establish centgener plots. These centgener plots, each containing a hundred seeds, were tested for three successive years to determine the yield and other desirable characteristics. The best heads were selected from each centgener plot the first year of the test and the succeeding years a close comparison was made and the number of strains of each variety reduced from ten to four.

Wherever tried in Wisconsin the Pedigree Barley has yielded from 5 to 20 bu. more than common varieties, and the members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association reported yields from 35 to 65 bushels per acre. The average yield of it in Wisconsin for 5 years has been 36½ bushels per acre and the average yield of common varieties 30 bushels during the same time.

Pedigree Barley grows taller than any other 6-rowed sort and has very stiff straw, which stands up better than that of Oderbrucker. The heads are unusually large and long and are completely filled out with very plump grain, which is very uniform in size,

The two heads to the right have the beards cut away to show kernel.



brighter and whiter than that of most other sorts and very attractive. It is a barley the farmers can depend upon to produce a big crop.
4282—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 55c. See current price list for larger quantities.

ODERBRUCKER or WISCONSIN No. 55 BARLEY

Developed by Prof. R. A. Moore, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station from a variety received in 1898 from the Ontario Agricultural College; this barley originally came from Germany, and is known there as Oderbrucker. For 10 years it was grown at the Wisconsin station, the plants being watched closely, and only the best selected for seed for the following season. Several years ago it was introduced by Prof. Moore after having proven at that time the most satisfactory barley from all points of view grown on the station farm.

Oderbrucker is a 6-rowed, bearded variety and the same as the Mandscheuri in season, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper and heavier kernel and is more productive. It also proved to be superior for stiffness of straw and rust resistance to any variety on test at the experiment station. When introducing it, Prof. Moore called this variety "the greatest combination barley for malting and feeding purposes in the United States," stating that it contains 15 per cent protein or nearly double the amount found in most other varieties.

4281—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 55c. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S SILVER KING

Silver King has proven to be one of the heaviest yielding 6-row bearded barley varieties ever grown. Is very early and of vigorous growth; straw is strong and stiff, and very seldom does a field of this barley lodge; ears are very long and well filled with plump and heavy, fine colored grain which is very rich in protein, making it most desirable for feeding purposes. Silver King is the best barley to sow on heavy, rich soil, but it also thrives on warm, light soil, often outyielding other varieties. Because of its early maturity it is well adapted for the Northern states. Exceptionally heavy yields have been reported of Salzer's Silver King Barley. Very rust resistant.

4277—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 50c. See current price list for larger quantities.



Wisconsin No. 55 or Oderbrucker

FOUR BUSHELS OF BARLEY CAN BE PACKED IN A BAG.

SALZER'S BEARDLESS BARLEY

Salzer's Great Beardless Barley is the earliest Barley grown. It is a six rowed variety and differs from all other varieties, except the White Hulless described below, by its freedom from the troublesome beards. On that account it is not only much more agreeable to handle in threshing but it is also safer and better feed for livestock.

Salzer's Great Beardless Barley is a vigorous grower, producing strong, short straw and heavy, well filled heads, averaging about three inches in length. Being a very early variety it can be cut and put out of the way before Wheat and Oats are harvested. It can be grown on most any kind of soil and produces even a crop on light soil which is too poor for Wheat or Oats and on good land it is a heavy cropper and yields reported to us by our customers run all the way from 35 to 65 bus. per acre, and a few much higher.

The Barley crop has recently been more remunerative per acre than either Wheat or Flax. Barley has acquired a steadier and stronger demand and it is more generally used every year. It is growing in favor for feeding to stock, especially for hog feeding, as bacon from barley fed hogs is considered of much better quality than that produced from corn. In North Dakota and other western states, Barley as a grain for stall-feeding livestock, seems to be destined to fill the place occupied by corn in states farther south, as feeding trials with horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, at the different western stations have demonstrated. For feeding purposes the Beardless variety is most valuable on account of the absence of beards, many young pigs being lost annually by choking on Barley beards. For that reason, Salzer's Great Beardless Barley should be the one to use in succotash mixtures and also in pastures where swine are allowed to feed.

It is also very valuable as a nurse crop, it does not stool as much as oats, it rarely lodges, and forms so little shade that it never injures a meadow. Salzer's Great Beardless is the heaviest yielding of the different beardless varieties.

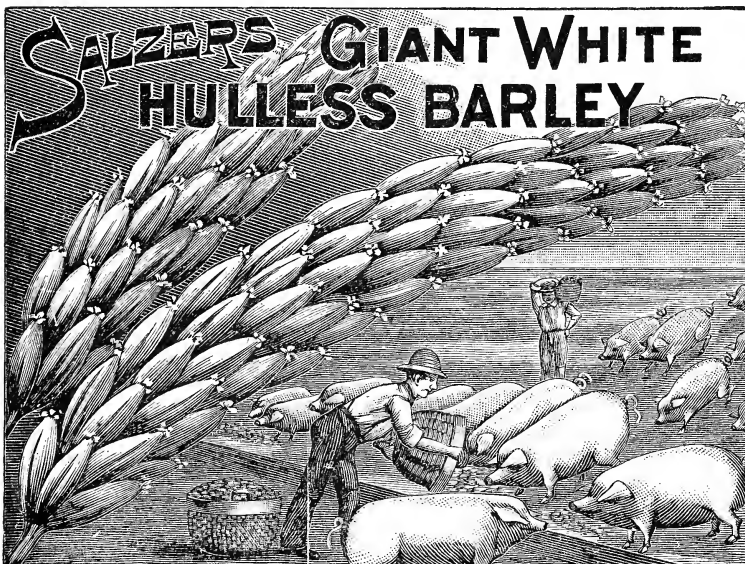
Our Great Beardless Barley originated from a six-rowed Barley and in some fields occasionally plants are found with beards, showing that this runs back to its parent, but this is no serious detriment, especially not in the yield, and there will be but few bearded heads found in a field, if any, this year as we have greatly improved our seed now, and have succeeded in removing practically all bearded heads. Our stock is without doubt the finest and purest in the market.

Sow 3 to 5 pecks per acre for nurse crop and 2 bu. for grain.

4276—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 60c. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S GIANT WHITE HULLESS

We introduced this barley 26 years ago and we make this broad, sweeping statement—that it is the most prolific fat and health producing food for hogs, cattle and poultry known today. Now we know that farmers reading this will think that we are extravagant in our statement: but this is not the case, and the farmer trying our Giant White Hulless Barley we know will be ready to say that we have not placed it half strong enough. Of course the farmer living in the Corn-growing states of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska believes he has better food in Corn than in this Giant White Hulless Barley; but the fact of the matter is that this is mere assumption, because he has not given this Barley a trial side by side with his rich Corn. But take for instance states where Corn does not thrive—take the northern parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, and in a great many other states where Corn does not thrive as luxuriantly as in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska and Kansas, we say that in those states Giant White Hulless Barley is pre-eminently the crop to grow for stock fattening; in our experience with this Barley (although we grow magnificent Corn here at La Crosse), we find it profitable to grow a great plenty of Giant White Hulless Barley for feeding purposes along with Corn.



THE RICHEST HOG FATTENER KNOWN!!

The yield of Giant White Hulless Barley often runs from

60 TO 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE

of as fine, plump, healthy feeding Barley as you ever saw. It is very early, will mature earlier than the bearded varieties; it is 6 rowed, but in threshing the kernels shell out without the hulls and look like big wheat kernels. It is often grown for hay, coming early and providing rich feed; should be cut before it becomes ripe, while the straw is still green. It is easy to grow; there is no other work after you have prepared your soil and sown the Barley until you are ready to cut it, and it can be grown, when it averages 40 to 80 bushels per acre, at a cost of but a few dollars per acre, while one bushel of Giant White Hulless Barley, for fattening purposes, is worth from 1½ to 2 bushels of the best Corn. Barley culture is similar to that of oats or spring wheat. Fall-plowed ground is preferable to spring plowing. Do the work shallow and harrow the ground thoroughly after seeding. Sow early, using 2 to 2½ bushels per acre for broadcasting. If you do not wish to thresh same, it can be thrown to the hogs in bundles, and they will eat it eagerly, every kernel of same, leaving rich corn to go to feed on the Giant Hulless. We use 2½ bu. seed per acre. We ship this variety in cotton bags only.

4275—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 75c. See current price list for larger quantities.



BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat pays handsomely. Try it this summer; it will even do well on land low in nitrogen. Sow about one bushel per acre; 50 pounds in one bushel.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June, sowing $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. Can be sown after a crop of winter wheat or rye; does well on light soils. Avoid any danger of buckwheat spoiling by threshing as soon as dry.

Our Japanese Buckwheat is a very valuable and popular strain. The fertility of the soil can be retained by sowing it and plowing it under. Equally valuable as a cleaning crop. The large grains are a rich dark color and have a thin hull. Very hardy and productive. It is a cool season crop, and one which may be sown very late in the season and still yield good returns.

About a week earlier than Silver Hull, and on that account can be grown farther North. **4329—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 65c. See current price list for larger quantities.**

SILVERHULL BUCKWHEAT

Little later and with smaller grains than the Japanese, but nevertheless equally as productive; millers like it, claiming that there is little waste to it and it makes white and very nutritious flour. Grain is a beautiful light gray color and thin hulled. Exceptionally fine for bees.

4331—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 60c. See current price list for larger quantities.

COMMON BUCKWHEAT

Good, clean, Northern grown seed. **4332—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 55c. See current price list for larger quantities.**

COMMON FLAX

In procuring flax seed, be sure you get good, healthy, clean seed. We offer clean and healthy seed only, of the best quality, grown on clean and new land, at a price which is very reasonable. About 28 lbs. sow one acre; 56 pounds in one bushel.

4450—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.50. See current price list for larger quantities.

SUNFLOWER

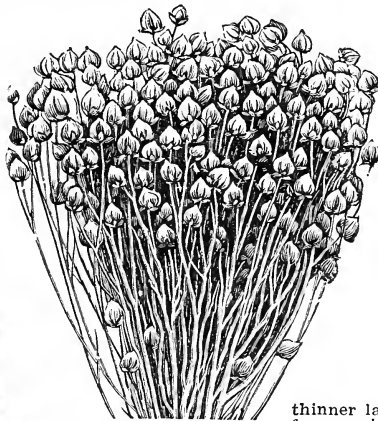
For the Silo

Produces an enormous tonnage of from 20 to 30 tons per acre. Fed to dairy cattle, it is found to be satisfactory in every way. The cows relish it and produce practically as much milk as when fed on the other ensilage. Especially valuable in those sections having dry seasons, and in the high altitudes of the Northwest and Western Canada. The seed is valuable as a poultry and hog feed. Sow any time before the middle of July, in rows far enough apart to permit cultivation. Use 5 lbs. per acre. Cultivate and harvest the same as corn.

4704—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 95c; 10 lbs., \$1.65. See current price list for larger quantities.



Salzer's Prolific Spring Rye



Salzer's Flax



Buckwheat, Silver Hull

SPRING RYE

SALZER'S PROLIFIC

Rye produces a crop that can be relied upon regardless of drouth, wet, cold, or excessive heat conditions and many weed-infested farms have been cleared by growing this grain. As a fertilizer it is a wonder; it can be grown on thinner land than other cereals; as a feed for growing pigs, you cannot beat rye. If you have any thin clay points on your farm, there is the place to plant rye. Don't let any land go to waste.

It can be sown at the same time when Spring Wheat is sown, at the rate of about two bushels per acre if sown alone, but it is much used as a forage crop and grown together with vetches and oats at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre. It can be sown later than other spring grain and on that account it is much used as a catch crop where winter grain has been killed out. 56 pounds in one bushel.

4672—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 90c. See current price list for larger quantities.

SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

We have on hand 67 bags fine Flax seed grown in this vicinity from seed bought from you last spring. It yielded about 32 bushels per acre and showed no indications of wilt whatever. It is absolutely free from weed seed and tested less than 1% dirt.

S. E. Brickner & Co.,
114 East Main St., Decorah, Iowa.

Your seed barley produced the best crop I ever raised.
E. F. Walshire, Mechanicsville, Iowa.

8 lbs. plant one acre in hills
Corn weighs 56 lbs. to the bushel

CORN

**GOOD SEED CORN IS VERY SCARCE
 THIS YEAR. ORDER EARLY.**

THE TWO EARLIEST DENT CORNS

Notice: Early maturing Wisconsin and Minnesota grown corn will be a very small crop this season because of the severe frost experienced in our growing districts October 30th when the temperature dropped to five above zero. That finished the germination on all corn still in the fields. Fortunately, most of our corn was already housed and in the driers, so we were able to save the greater part of our crop. Our corn is grown in a latitude eighty miles north of Minneapolis, which will insure you superior vigor and early maturity. This frost was general throughout the northwest and a great deal of corn damaged. Be sure of your source of seed corn this year. All of Salzer's will test 90% or better, which is high this season. Stocks are limited, so order early.

SALZER'S WISCONSIN No. 25 CORN

(Earliest of All)

For years we have endeavored to locate an earlier yellow dent corn and we are able to introduce for the first time this year this wonderful corn, Wisconsin No. 25, which is 10 to 12 days earlier than Wisconsin No. 8.

This wonderful variety was originated at the Ashland Station of the Wisconsin Experimental Association by crossing Wisconsin No. 8 with a very early yellow Dent, secured in Northern Michigan. Professor Delwiche, the originator, states that the tests at Spooner (in Northern Wisconsin) show this variety to be earlier than Wisconsin No. 8, sometimes called Minnesota No. 13, by ten days. Matures in about 70 to 80 days, according to the season. Our own trials on Cliffwood Farm and elsewhere prove that sometimes it matures even two weeks ahead of the other earlier varieties. This is a superb variety which will prove most satisfactory in Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota and Canada. Our stock is none too large. We suggest ordering immediately if you want the earliest yellow Dent known. Ear selected, hand picked.

4366—MINNESOTA GROWN—
Price: Lb., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid: ½ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$2.50. See current price list for larger quantities.

NORTHWESTERN DENT

Originated in North Dakota, it is one of the earliest and hardiest Dent corns grown, and can be depended upon to mature every season in Northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana and Manitoba even when all other corns fail. The stalks grow about 6½ feet high and the ears are borne over 3 feet above the ground, allowing the use of a corn harvester. The ears are of good size, from 7 to 10 inches long, have a thin cob and 10 to 14 rows of very deep, large kernels of red color with a yellow cap, but there is some variation in the color, as it is in the type. To some the color is objectionable, but it must be taken into consideration that in most parts of the northwest this is the only variety upon which the grower can depend to ripen, and it is far better to have corn, even though red in color, than no corn at all. Northwestern Dent is a very productive variety; we have often harvested 75 to 85 bushels per acre; it matures in 75 to 85 days, according to the season.

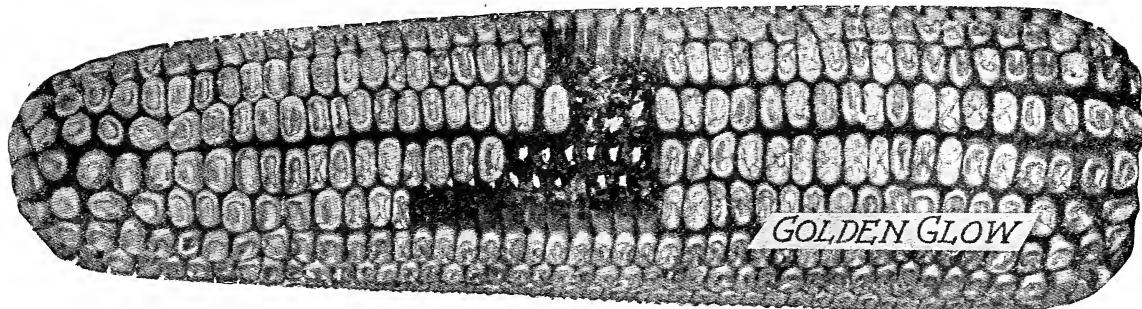
It is especially the corn for the North and is very popular throughout the northwestern states; it is the standard early corn in North Dakota and is grown more largely there than any other variety. No other corn seems to have given the uniformly satisfactory returns in North Dakota as the Northwestern Dent, but it is also quite largely used in other states. Much is planted late when other corn has been destroyed, if planted as late as July it has a good chance to mature in many localities before frost, but is also planted for early feeding, and where the corn is hogged down, which is so much practiced now, there should be a piece of land planted to Northwestern Dent on which to turn the hogs the first thing in the Fall before the other corn is ready, thus the hogging-down season can be greatly lengthened. The stalks being shorter than those of later sorts, it can be planted closer together, thus contributing to a heavy yield. It is mostly grown in drills.

4371—MINNESOTA GROWN—Price: Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.60. See current price list for larger quantities.

4372—SOUTH DAKOTA GROWN—Price: Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.



SEED CORN IS SHORT. BEWARE OF ANY CORN THAT IS SOLD TOO CHEAPLY.



WISCONSIN No. 8 (Minn. No. 13)

One of the best yellow dent corns for Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Wisconsin No. 8 has been developed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station from the well-known Minnesota No. 13, which has a great reputation all through Minnesota, being considered one of the earliest and most productive of corns. The ears are of handsome appearance with sixteen to twenty rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth and plump kernels, which set compactly on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average eight inches in length and are frequently borne two on a stalk, which grows about seven feet high. They are very leafy and furnish great quantities of fodder. Wisconsin No. 8 will thoroughly ripen in 90 days and earlier if soil and season are favorable. Ear selected, hand picked. The ears resemble the Golden Glow, but are not as large or as long as the Golden Glow.

Wisconsin No. 8 is very largely grown in Minnesota. Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Michigan and some portions of Canada. It has done more than any other variety to extend the corn belt in the northern states. There is no other yellow dent corn fully as early that is equal to it in productiveness.

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA GROWN

4406—Hand Picked. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.60. See current price list for larger quantities.

SOUTH DAKOTA, IOWA AND NEBRASKA GROWN

4410—Hand Picked. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S NEW COLD RESISTANT GOLDEN GLOW

Here is a fine new type of corn that is one of the best for central and upper Wisconsin as well as other northern states. In addition to its remarkable ability to resist cold weather, it has all the grand characteristics of the common Golden Glow—it is just as large, just as early, and just as fine in quality.

This splendid new corn was developed and perfected at the Wisconsin Experimental Station after ten years' hard work and testing in different sections. Prof. Moore of the Experimental Station, says, "It is great for the northern countries as it ripens up so early." He says it holds the same size as the common Golden Glow, can be planted two weeks earlier and will keep right on growing in spite of cold weather, and that if frost hits it, it will come right along again.

It produces a large stalk averaging as large as the common Golden Glow, it matures a few days earlier, and high yields are reported from growers. It is the best silage corn for central and upper Wisconsin. Order early.

4367—MINNESOTA GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 40c. Not prepaid: $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

SOW SALZER'S SEED

East Las Vegas, New Mexico,
September 11, 1925.

It affords me great pleasure to report to you the success I had with Salzer's New Cold-Resistant Golden Glow Corn. I have a small irrigated tract six miles from town, in charge of a regular farmer. Our altitude is 6,700 feet, and for years corn here in the past was not considered a crop. In looking through your catalog I noticed the above and decided to try it on account of its cold-resisting quality. The yield was wonderful—124 bushels to the acre. Dr. Gerald Nolan.

GOLDEN GLOW OR WISCONSIN No. 12

Golden Glow was awarded sweepstakes at the International Corn Show some years ago as the Best Yellow Corn of the Northern Zone, comprising the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota. The largest yield on record of corn per acre in Wisconsin in 1913 was produced from Golden Glow by a grower in Fond du Lac County, and was 133 bushels and 39 pounds.

A very early variety, maturing safely in most parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota. It is a splendid variety for both light and heavy soils; it produces larger ears and is a heavier yielder than Wisconsin No. 8, and only two or three days later, ripening in about 90 to 95 days. It is the best yellow dent corn for the central part of our state.

This corn has a proud history. It has been cared for and fostered by Prof. Moore, that noted and famed corn specialist of the Wisconsin University. It is a cross of Wisconsin No. 8 and the famous North Star corn, combining the extreme earliness of the former with the larger ears and heft of the latter.

The ears are of very attractive appearance, quite large, 16 to 18 rowed, of symmetrical shape, well filled from butt to tip with good sized kernels of pure golden-yellow color which are slightly rough on the outer end and are entirely free of any tendency to flintiness. The stalks are about 7 feet high, produce a large amount of foliage, making a splendid fodder and silage corn. A very early variety, maturing as far north as the central part of Wisconsin and the same latitude of Minnesota and South Dakota, although for years we have grown our seed farther north, in the central part of Minnesota, northwest of St. Paul. Ear selected, hand picked.

4391—WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.75. See current price list for larger quantities.

4376—DAKOTA, IOWA AND NEBRASKA GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S GOLDEN JEWEL CORN

In breeding the Golden Jewel our aim was to improve on the type of the old Mudcock by increasing the size of the ear both in circumference and in length. In crossing it with the Early Mastodon, a favorite variety for years, this object was accomplished. The result is a handsome yellow, compact ear, 8 to 10 inches in length with 16 to 20 rows of square shouldered deep kernels. These are somewhat rough or sharp, and crowded on a very small cob of red color. The ears are generally well filled over the tip, a feature inherited from both the Mastodon and Mudcock. A large percentage of the Golden Jewel has splashes of red on the tip end of the ear. In spite of its good sized ears, Golden Jewel matures in 95 to 100 days, and is therefore most suitable for northwestern conditions, and is of stocky growth, very leafy, growing only 7 to 8 feet in height. Golden Jewel is not only the best corn for Southern Minnesota, but also for the best corn-producing sections of South Dakota, Iowa and Illinois. Ear selected, hand picked.

4368—MINNESOTA GROWN. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.35. See current price list for larger quantities.

Your White Bonanza Oats are the best I ever had.—Chas. W. Ramsey, R. D., Milroy, Pa.

SALZER'S IMPROVED MURDOCK CORN**The Prize Corn of the Northern Zone**

The ears are of beautiful golden yellow color and very uniform in type and size, 8 to 9 inches long with 16 to 20 rows and the kernels are very deep and large, slightly rough on the tips and without any tendency to flintiness, as is found on many other early sorts.

The grains completely cover the cob from butt to tip and are sitting on it very compact and solid. The stalks grow strong and leafy, about 8 feet high, and make excellent fodder and silo corn. The ears set about 3½ feet from the ground.

Salzer's Improved Murdock is the most productive of the early yellow varieties. It is an enormous cropper and the yields are often more than 100 bushels per acre.

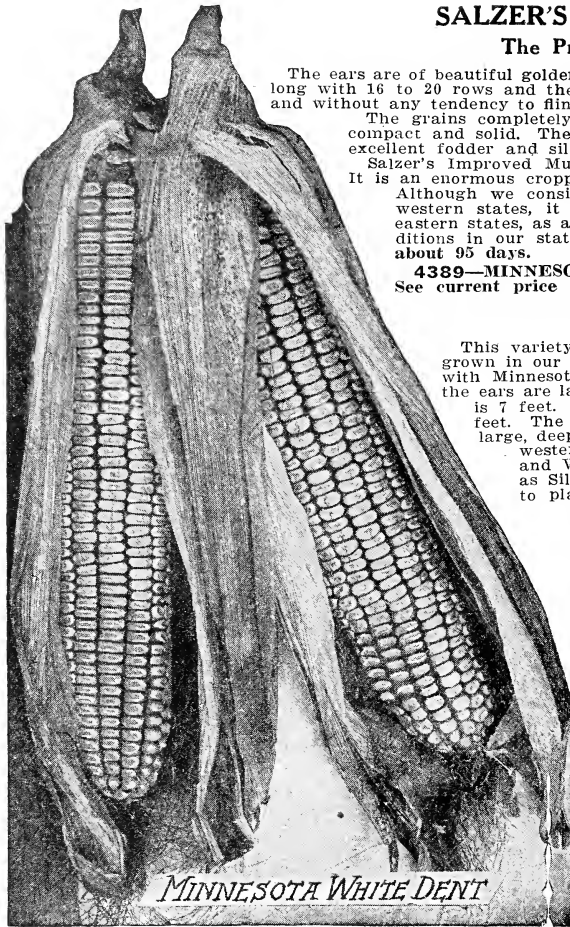
Although we consider this corn especially adapted for portions of the Northwestern states, it certainly is also a splendid variety for more southern and eastern states, as a corn that produces 100 bushels to an acre under normal conditions in our state is not to be decied anywhere. Hand picked. **Matures in about 95 days.**

4389—MINNESOTA GROWN. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.35. See current price list for larger quantities.

RUSTLER WHITE DENT CORN

This variety originated many years ago in South Dakota and is largely grown in our Northwestern states. It matures in 90 to 95 days. Compared with Minnesota White Dent, it is about 5 days later, but the kernels and the ears are larger, and it is more productive. The average height of stalks is 7 feet. The average distance from base of ear to the ground is 3½ feet. The ears are large, 14 to 18 rowed, and are closely filled with large, deep white kernels. This corn is admirably adapted to the northwestern climate, best suited for the central part of South Dakota and Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota. Though not as productive as Silver King, it is much earlier and in our state it is a safe corn to plant at Wausau and Eau Claire and even farther north. It yields fully as big a crop as any yellow dent equally as early. Hand picked.

4399—MINNESOTA GROWN. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.50. See current price list for larger quantities.

*MINNESOTA WHITE DENT***MINNESOTA WHITE DENT CORN**

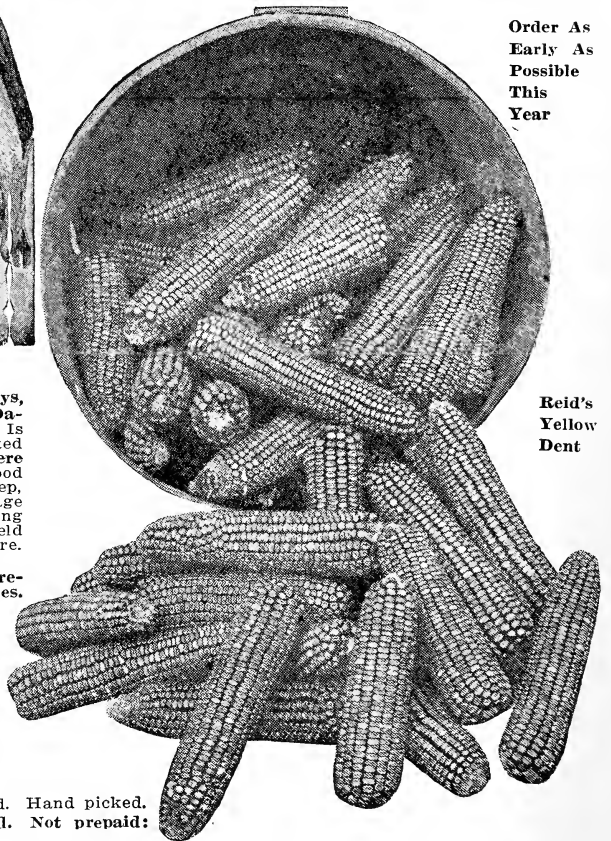
The earliest pure white dent corn, maturing in 85 to 90 days, fully as early as Northwestern Dent, adapted for North Dakota, Northern South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Is equally as early as any yellow variety, and should be planted on poor and thin soils and also on cold and wet ground, where it will thrive when other corns fail. The ears are of good size, usually 8 inches long; the kernels are long and deep, growing very compactly around the cob. The stalks average about 6½ feet in height, have large and heavy foliage, making an unusually fine fodder. Under average conditions the yield of Minnesota White Dent is 75 bushels and over per acre. Ear selected. Hand picked.

4394—MINNESOTA GROWN. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.60. See current price list for larger quantities.

REID'S YELLOW DENT

This is one of the most largely grown yellow varieties throughout the corn belt and one of the best varieties for Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas and other states in the same latitude. A splendid variety for farmers who sell corn on the ear, as the ears are uniform in size, type and color. They are covered with eighteen to twenty-four rows of deep grain, no space lost between the rows, and are of light golden-yellow color and about nine to eleven inches long, the cob is very thin. It matures in about 115 days. Our stock is exceptionally choice, grown from selected ears only and is sure to please the most particular. Ear selected. Hand picked.

4398—DAKOTA OR IOWA GROWN. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.



Order As
Early As
Possible
This
Year

Reid's
Yellow
Dent

SALZER'S NEW LEAMING

One of the best all around heavy yielding Dent corns of today. Known everywhere as a heavy yielding yellow corn. Produced 1,238 bushels on 10 acres. Ears about 10 inches long; 18 to 20 rows, well filled with wedge shaped, reddish-yellow kernels of medium size. We have increased the size of the ear, its earliness, and also the percentage of grain by careful breeding. Ripens in about 95 to 100 days. Ear selected. Hand picked.

DAKOTA OR IOWA GROWN

4395—Hand Picked. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.

IOWA GOLDMINE

This corn ripened thoroughly in Southern Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois inside of 100 days. It is one of the most generally planted varieties in the corn belt. The ears are about 10 inches long and very symmetrical. The grain is very deep and of beautiful golden yellow color, and the cob is very thin. Iowa Goldmine is a heavy cropper and one of the most productive early varieties. Our stock is carefully grown, ear selected, hand picked.

DAKOTA, IOWA AND NEBRASKA GROWN

4417—Hand Picked. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.

SILVER KING (Wisconsin No. 7)

In Wisconsin, where it is adapted to only part of the state, about one-fifth of all the corn grown is Silver King. It is a corn for extreme Southern Minnesota, South Dakota, Northern Iowa and Illinois, and the lower one-third portion of Wisconsin. We have no other corn, either yellow or white, equally as early that will produce as sure and as large a crop as Silver King, or a better or more leafy silage corn.

Ears average eight to nine inches and are always filled out clear to the tips and very uniform in size and type. The corn is pure snow white in color with kernels of good length set compactly in straight rows. The corn is a strong grower, ripens in about 100 days. Ear selected. Hand picked.

MINNESOTA GROWN

4400—Hand Picked. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.60. See current price list for larger quantities.

SOUTH DAKOTA GROWN

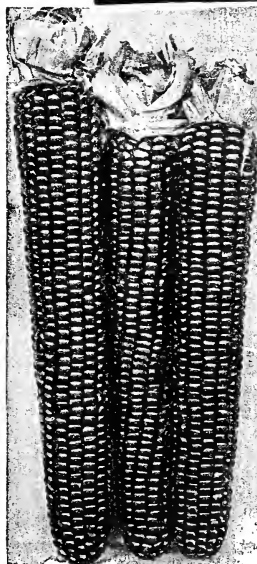
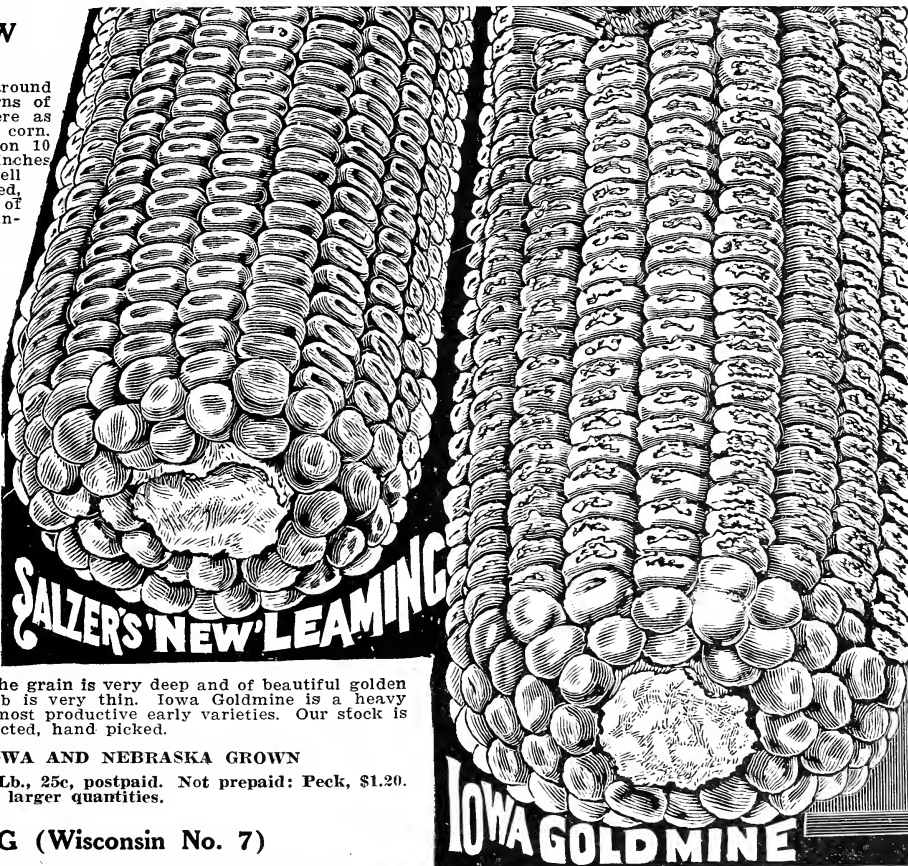
4414—Hand Picked. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.

SILVERMINE WHITE DENT

More largely grown throughout the corn belt than any other white variety. An enormous cropper, has produced often over 100 bushels per acre; ripens in about 110 days. Creamy white, cylindrical shaped ears, 9 to 10 inches long, with 18 to 20 rows of deep kernels; cob, small and white. Ear selected, hand picked.

DAKOTA OR IOWA GROWN

4401—Hand Picked. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.



Improved Smutnose

FLINT CORN

LONGFELLOW YELLOW

Ripens in about 90 to 95 days. The ears are from 10 to 15 in. long. The cob is small. Kernels large and broad. This corn is adapted to the Northwest and has often produced 200 bushels of ears to the acre. Stalks 7½ ft. high, ears 8-rowed of glossy yellow color, which set about 3 ft. from the ground. South Dakota grown.

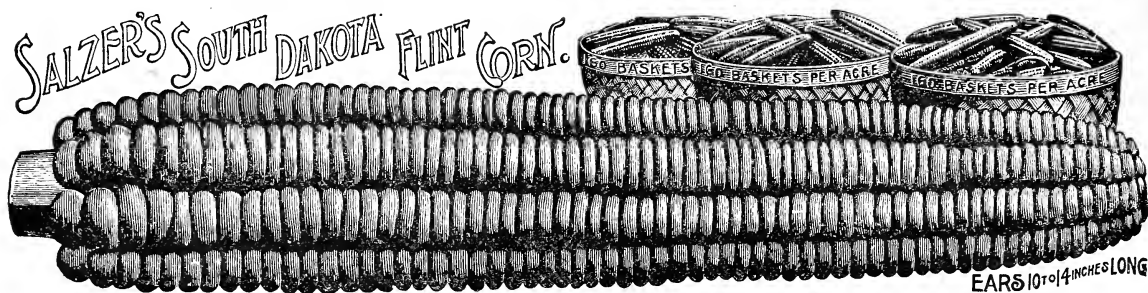
4353—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.

IMPROVED SMUTNOSE

A yellow flint corn blazed with red at the end of the ear, very early and productive. Matures in 85 to 90 days. Developed, improved, and sent out by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Considered by them as being more prolific than any other and as having also a better stalk. It is 8-rowed, ears good and long. Our Improved Smutnose is a choice lot, Nebraska grown.

4418—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S SOUTH DAKOTA FLINT CORN.



EARS 10 to 14 INCHES LONG

SALZER'S SOUTH DAKOTA YELLOW FLINT CORN—Ears large, bright yellow color, kernels fair size, eight thickly set rows to a cob, very productive, yielding 160 bushel baskets per acre. It is not uncommon to find 3 or 4 ears, 12 to 15 inches long, on a stalk. It matures early and will be hailed with delight by our thousands of Dakota friends. A great point in its favor is its earliness; with us in La Crosse it always ripened in about 90 days. It is a magnificent sort, wonderfully prolific and very early; or, as a practical farmer said to us: "Salzer, your South Dakota Yellow Flint is not 'GET there, ELI,' but IS THERE EARLY AND RIPE, waiting for Eli to get there." The average height of the stalks is 7½ feet, while the ears set about 3 feet from the ground. South Dakota grown.

4357—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.

KING PHILIP (Extra Early Red Flint)

A magnificent extra early variety and one of the very best. The stalks grow 7 feet high, are very leafy, and therefore very valuable for fodder. **Matures in 85 to 95 days.** The ears are 8-rowed, 10 to 12 inches long; the kernels are of shiny red color, and are not as hard as other flint sorts, and are to be preferred to them for stock feeding. South Dakota grown.

4352—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.

COMPTON'S EARLY YELLOW FLINT

One of the best varieties of corn for northern latitudes, and is undoubtedly the longest eared flint corn grown. Ears measure 12 to 16 inches long, with 18 to 24 broad rows of yellow kernels, making a most attractive appearance. **Matures in 95 to 100 days.** The stalks grow to medium size, and many of them bear two or three ears. It is very leafy and a valuable variety for ensilage. South Dakota grown.

4360—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.

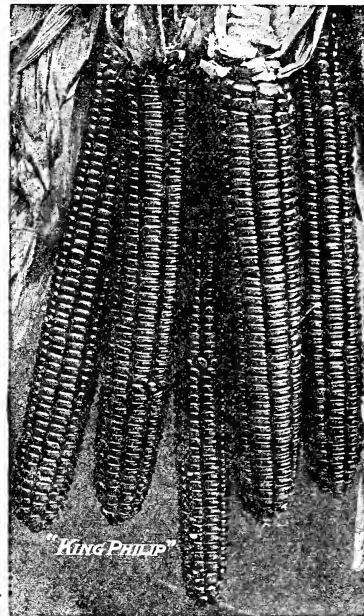
SANFORD'S WHITE

Matures in about 105 days. Very large ears, 12 to 15 inches long, of symmetrical shape and flinty white color. The stalks are tall, leafy and generally produce 2 or 3 ears. Largely grown by dairy farmers for fodder. South Dakota grown.

4355—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.



SALZER'S FODDER CORN



"KING PHILIP"

SALZER'S EARLIEST RIPE FODDER

This corn has leaped with one wild bound into popularity. Everywhere throughout the United States where **Salzer's Earliest Ripe Fodder Corn** was planted, it surprised and pleased the grower.

IT WAS RIPE IN 70 DAYS

and furnished magnificent feeding corn just at a time when farmers were short of Fodder. If you plant this early, you will have fine feeding corn by July and August, when you can replant same and have good Fodder Corn in September and October. This is the most wonderful early corn in the world.

THE MOST PERFECT, EARLIEST RICH FODDER CORN IN EXISTENCE

This corn ripens out ears earlier than any Fodder Corn we know of and usually has from 2 to 3 ears on a stalk. The foliage is generally 6 feet high, very leafy and bushy, and contains a tremendous amount of nutritious matter. Of course, this is not as prolific as our Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn, but it has the advantage over any and every other Fodder Corn in the world today by its being 30 days earlier. The farmer can easily figure out the great profit in having a fodder corn extremely early, having it come at a time when pasturage is short, and he can then feed this rich Earliest Ripe Fodder Corn. One peck plants one acre in drills. South Dakota grown seed.

4382—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$2.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

Your clover seed gave me the finest hay I ever had.—George F. Tielke, Davis, Ill.

SOW SALZER'S
SEEDS

RE-CLEANED

SOW SALZER'S
SEEDS

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN FIELD SEEDS

REGISTERED
BRANDSRadio
Radium
Reg. U. S. Patent Office

1926

Spring Price List

REGISTERED
BRANDSBonanza
Sure Crop Seeds
Reg. U. S. Patent Office

EFFECTIVE UNTIL FEB. 15, 1926.

PRICE LIST NO. 34.

All seeds quoted net F. O. B. La Crosse, purchaser paying transportation charges. Please send remittance with order. Bags extra where noted. If you do not order until after expiration date on this list, please send for new price list.

Weight per bu.	Sow per acre	PRICES F. O. B. LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 bu.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	5 bus.	10 bus.
48 lbs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus.	BARLEY (Bags Extra: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. burlap, 15c; 1 bu. burlap, 18c; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus. burlap, 20c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. burlap, 25c.)					
		4275—Salzer's Giant White Hullless.....	\$ 1.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 6.10	\$12.00	\$23.50
		4276—Salzer's Beardless.....	1.00	1.75	4.25	8.25	16.00
		4277—Salzer's Silver King.....	.90	1.60	3.85	7.50	14.50
		4282—Wisconsin Pedigree.....	.85	1.50	3.60	7.00	13.50
		4281—Oderbrucker (Wis. No. 55).....	.95	1.65	4.00	7.75	15.00
50 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu.	BUCKWHEAT (Bags Extra: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. burlap, 15c; 1 bu. burlap, 18c; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. burlap, 20c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. burlap, 25c.)					
		4329—Japanese.....	1.00	1.75	4.25	8.25	16.00
		4331—Silver Hull.....	1.00	1.70	4.10	8.00	15.50
		4332—Common.....	.95	1.65	4.00	7.75	15.00
56 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.	FIELD CORN—DENT Bags Extra ($\frac{1}{2}$ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. grain, 50c.)					
		4371—Northwestern Dent, Minn. Grown....	3.15	6.00	14.85	29.50	58.50
		4372—Northwestern Dent, S. D. Grown....	2.65	5.00	12.35	24.50	48.50
		4417—Iowa Gold Mine.....	2.00	3.75	9.25	18.25	36.00
		4395—Salzer's New Learning.....	2.00	3.75	9.25	18.25	36.00
		4367—New Cold Resistant Golden Glow.....	3.65	7.00	17.35	34.50	68.50
		4391—Salzer's Golden Glow, Wis. Minn. Grown	3.40	6.50	16.10	32.00	63.50
		4376—Salzer's Golden Glow, Ia., Neb. Grown	1.90	3.50	8.60	17.00	33.50
		4406—Wis. No. 8 (Minn. No. 13) Wis. Minn. Grown.....	3.15	6.00	14.85	29.50	58.50
		4410—Wis. No. 8 (Minn. No. 13) Dak., Ia., Neb. Grown.....	2.65	5.00	12.35	24.50	48.50
		4394—Minnesota White Dent.....	3.15	6.00	14.85	29.50	58.50
		4368—Salzer's Golden Jewel.....	3.15	6.00	14.85	29.50	58.50
		4389—Salzer's Improved Murdock.....	3.15	6.00	14.85	29.50	58.50
		4399—Rustler White Dent.....	3.15	6.00	14.85	29.50	58.50
		4398—Reid's Yellow Dent.....	2.00	3.75	9.25	18.25	36.00
		4400—Silver King (Wis. No. 7) Minn. Grown	3.15	6.00	14.85	29.50	58.50
		4414—Silver King (Wis. No. 7) S. D. Grown.....	2.15	4.00	9.85	19.50	38.50
		4401—Silver Mine White Dent.....	1.90	3.50	8.60	17.00	33.50
		4366—Wisconsin No. 25.....	3.90	7.50	18.60	37.00	73.50
56 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.	FIELD CORN—FLINT Bags Extra ($\frac{1}{2}$ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. grain, 50c.)					
		4355—Sanford's White.....	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.75	\$11.75	\$23.25	\$46.00
		4353—Longfellow Yellow.....	2.50	4.75	11.75	23.25	46.00
		4350—Dakota White.....	SOLD	OUT			
		4357—South Dakota Yellow.....	2.50	4.75	11.75	23.25	46.00
		4418—Improved Smutnose.....	2.50	4.75	11.75	23.25	46.00
		4360—Compton's Early.....	2.50	4.75	11.75	23.25	46.00
		4352—King Philip.....	3.15	6.00	14.85	29.50	58.50
56 lbs.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	FIELD CORN—FODDER Bags Extra ($\frac{1}{2}$ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. grain, 50c.)					
		4382—Salzer's Earliest Ripe.....	2.60	4.95	12.25	24.25	48.00
		4383—Salzer's Midsummer.....	1.90	3.50	8.60	17.00	33.50
		4384—Salzer's Superior.....	1.90	3.50	8.60	17.00	33.50

Weight per bu.	Sow per acre	PRICES F. O. B. LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	½ bu.	1 bu.	100 lbs.
ALFALFA Bags Extra (½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c.)					
60 lbs.	12 lbs. in drills.	4213—Salzer's Northern Grown, Radium.....	\$ 8.50	\$16.55	\$27.00
		4212—Salzer's Northern Grown, Superior.....	8.35	16.25	26.50
		4208—Grimm, Certified.....	13.60	26.75	44.00
		4207—Grimm, Radium.....	12.25	24.05	39.50
		4210—Dry Land, Radium.....	10.15	19.85	32.50
		4208—Salzer's Liscom, Radium.....	9.10	17.75	29.00
60 lbs.	18—20 lbs. broadcast.	4222—Salzer's Western, Radium.....	6.85	13.25	21.50
		4205—Salzer's Cossack.....	7.85	15.25	30.00
		3 lbs. in drills, 12 lbs. broadcast.			
		CLOVER (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c.)			
		4243—Salzer's Medium Red, Radium.....	11.20	21.95	36.00
		4242—Salzer's Medium Red, Superior.....	10.90	21.35	35.00
60 lbs.	15 lbs.	4237—Salzer's Mammoth, Red Radium.....	11.35	22.25	36.50
		4236—Salzer's Mammoth Red, Superior.....	11.05	21.65	35.50
		4261—Salzer's Alsike, Radium.....	9.40	18.30	29.95
		4260—Salzer's Alsike, Superior.....	9.25	18.05	29.50
		4228—Salzer's Crimson or Giant Incarnat.....	4.15	7.85	12.50
		4249—Salzer's Dwarf White Dutch, Radium.....	15.10	29.75	49.00
60 lbs.	10 lbs. Broadcast	4265—Esparsette or Sainfoin.....	4.25	8.05	12.90
		Drill 3 lbs.			
		10—12 lbs.			
		4232—Giant Annual Hubam.....	9.25	18.05	29.50
		4253—Salzer's White Sweet, Radium (Scarified).....	3.70	6.95	11.00
		4254—Salzer's White Sweet, Superior (Scarified).....	3.55	6.65	10.50
60 lbs.	15 lbs.	4258—Salzer's Yellow Sweet (Scarified).....	4.85	9.25	14.90
		TIMOTHY (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c.)			
		4717—Timothy, Radium.....	\$ 4.35	\$ 2.65	\$ 4.85
		4716—Timothy, Superior.....	4.20	2.60	4.70
		4225—B. Alsike and Timothy (50% each).....	4.35	8.20	15.95
		GRASSES. Bags weighed in free.			
45 lbs.	15 lbs.	4462—Billion Dollar, Radium.....	\$ 1.85	\$ 3.20	\$ 5.95
		4461—Billion Dollar, Superior.....	1.65	2.85	5.25
		4319—Brome, Radium.....	3.55	6.60	12.75
		4530—Sudan.....	2.35	4.20	7.95
		4479—Kentucky Blue Grass, Radium.....	11.50	22.50	44.50
		4478—Kentucky Blue, Superior.....	11.35	22.25	44.00
45 lbs.	15 lbs.	4489—Orchard, Radium.....	6.10	11.75	23.00
		4488—Orchard, Superior.....	5.85	11.25	22.00
		4495—Red Top Radium.....	9.75	19.00	37.50
		4494—Red Top, Superior.....	9.60	18.75	37.00
		4501—Bermuda.....	14.50	28.00	55.00
		4503—Crested Dogtail.....	10.50	20.50	40.00
45 lbs.	15 lbs.	4470—English or Perennial Rye, Radium.....	4.60	8.75	17.00
		4474—Italian Rye.....	4.35	8.25	16.00
		4506—Johnson.....	4.35	8.25	16.00
		4484—Meadow Fescue, Radium.....	7.60	14.75	29.00
		4512—Red Fescue.....	11.60	22.75	45.00
		4514—Rough Stalked Meadow.....	15.35	30.25	60.00
45 lbs.	15 lbs.	4516—Sheep's Fescue.....	7.85	15.25	30.00
		4520—Tall Meadow Oat.....	9.10	17.75	35.00
		4549—Laugh and Grow Fat.....	3.35	6.20	5.90
		Mixtures—Renovator, Permanent Meadow and Pasture.....	7.00	13.00	25.00
		LAWN GRASS AND GOLF MIXTURES			
		Bags weighed in free.			
45 lbs.	1 lb. 300 square feet 100 lbs. per acre	4526—Lawn Grass, Radium.....	11.50	22.50	44.50
		4525—Lawn Grass, Superior.....	11.25	22.00	43.50
		4529—Lawn Grass, Special.....	13.25	25.50	50.00
		4532—Fair-Way Mixture.....	12.00	23.00	45.00
		4528—Putting Green Mixture.....	15.00	29.25	57.50
		4527—Shady Place.....	12.60	24.25	47.50
50 lbs.	5—6 lbs.	RAPE (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c.)			
		4666—Dwarf Essex.....	2.85	5.20	9.80
		4667—Salzer's Dwarf Victoria.....	3.10	5.70	10.90
		SPELTZ (EMMER). (Bags Extra: ½ bu. burlap, 15c; 1 bu. burlap, 18c; 1½ bu. burlap, 20c; 2½ bus. burlap, 25c.)			
		4697—Spring.....	1.10	1.75	3.00

Weight per bu.	Sow per acre	PRICES F. O. B. LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	½ bu.	1 bu.	2½ bus.	5 bus.	10 bus.
56 lbs.	1½ bus.	FLAX. (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c) 4450—Common.....	2.00	3.75	9.25	18.25	36.00
		OATS. (Bags Extra: ½ bu. burlap, 15c; 1 bu. burlap, 18c; 1½ bus. burlap, 20c; 2½ bus. burlap 25c.)					
		4625—White Cross (Wis. Ped. No. 19)	\$.70	\$ 1.10	\$ 2.60	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.50
		4626—Togren .....	.60	.95	2.25	4.25	8.00
		4623—Salzer's States Pride (Wis. No. 7) .....	.70	1.10	2.60	5.00	9.50
		4614—Salzer's White Bonanza .....	.80	1.30	3.10	6.00	11.50
		4620—Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1 .....	.65	1.05	2.50	4.75	9.00
32 lbs.	2 to 2½ bus.	4616—Salzer's 60 Day or July .....	.70	1.10	2.60	5.00	9.50
		4624—Iowar .....	.60	.95	2.25	4.25	8.00
		4621—Wisconsin No. 5 .....	.65	1.00	2.35	4.50	8.50
		4615—Salzer's Silver Mine .....	.60	.95	2.25	4.25	8.00
		4606—Salzer's Big Four .....	.60	1.00	2.35	4.50	8.50
		4622—Salzer's White Kherson (Ia. 103) .....	.70	1.10	2.60	5.00	9.50
56 lbs.	1½ bus.	RYE. (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c) 4672—Salzer's Prolific Spring	1.45	2.60	6.35	12.50	24.50
		WHEAT. (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c)					
		4762—Wisconsin Wonder	1.75	3.25	8.00	15.75	31.00
		4751—Marquis	1.60	2.95	7.25	14.25	28.00
60 lbs.	1½ bus.	4744—Early Java or Bearded Johnson	1.70	3.10	7.60	15.00	29.50
		4750—Macaroni or Durum	1.65	3.00	7.35	14.50	28.50
					25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
46 lbs.	10 lbs.	BROOM CORN. (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c.) 4324—Standard Evergreen.....			1.90	3.35	6.25
46 lbs.	10 lbs.	4322—Dwarf Evergreen.....			2.05	3.60	6.75
		SUGAR CANE OR SORGHUM. (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c.)					
50 lbs.	Broadcast for fodder 60 lbs. In drills for fod- der 15 lbs. For syrup 10 lbs.	4341—Salzer's Earliest Sweet Amber		1.40	2.35	4.25	
		4343—Northern Grown Early Amber		2.10	3.70	6.90	
		4339—Sumac Sorghum		1.60	2.75	5.00	
		NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS. (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c.)					
50 lbs.	10 lbs.	4340—Feterita		1.40	2.35	4.25	
		4345—Salzer's Earliest Kafir Corn		1.30	2.10	3.75	
		4338—Shrock Kafir Sorghum		2.55	4.60	8.75	
		4337—Darso		1.35	2.25	4.00	
		SOY BEANS. (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c.)					
		4304—Ito San	\$ 1.75	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.50		
		4301—Early Brown (Ohio 9035)		1.85	3.20	5.90	
		4302—Medium Yellow		1.80	3.10	5.75	
		4309—Manchu		1.75	3.00	5.50	
		4310—Black Eyebrow		1.65	2.85	5.25	
		4303—Salzer's Early Black		1.85	3.20	5.90	
		4305—Mammoth Yellow		SOLD OUT			
		4308—Soy Bean Mixture		1.55	2.60	4.75	
60 lbs.	35 lbs.	VETCH. (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cot- ton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c.) 4727—Sand or Hairy.....		3.60	6.70	12.90	
60 lbs.	35 lbs.	4730—Spring or Tares		2.50	4.50	8.50	
		MISCELLANEOUS FORAGE PLANTS Bags weighed in free.					
40 lbs.	6 lbs. in drills 8—10 lbs. 2 lbs. in drills	4661—Pencilaria		\$ 4.00	\$ 7.50	\$14.00	
		4704—Sunflower for Ensilage		2.50	4.75	9.00	
		4711—Teosinte		13.00	25.00	49.00	
		MILLET. (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c.)					
50 lbs.	25 lbs.	4570—Earliest Russian, Radium	\$ 1.40	\$ 2.35	\$ 4.25		
50 lbs.	25 lbs.	4574—Early Fortune, Radium		1.60	2.75	5.00	
32 lbs.	15 lbs.	4583—Japanese		1.50	2.50	4.50	
		4578—German, Radium		1.40	2.35	4.25	
		4577—German, Superior		1.35	2.25	4.00	
50 lbs.	25 lbs.	4566—Common, Radium		1.40	2.35	4.25	
		4565—Common, Superior		1.35	2.25	4.00	
		4562—Broom, Corn or Hog, Radium		1.40	2.35	4.25	
		4593—Early White Wonder, Radium		1.40	2.35	4.25	

Weight per bu.	Sow per acre	PRICES F. O. B. LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	½ bu.	1 bu.	2½ bus.	5 bus.	10 bus.		
60 lbs.	½ bu. in drills or 1½ to 2 bus. broadcast	COW PEAS. (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cotton 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bu. grain, 50c.)	} SO LD OU T	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.75	\$11.75	\$23.25	\$46.00	
		4644—Salzer's Prolific							
		4643—New Era							
		4642—Clay Colored							
		4641—Black							
60 lbs.	1½ to 2 bus.	4646—Whip-Poor-Will							
		4647—Salzer's Cowpea Mixture							
60 lbs.	1½ to 2 bus.	FIELD PEAS. (Bags Extra: ½ bu. cot- ton, 15c; 1 bu. cotton, 18c; 2½ bus. grain, 50c.)							
		4655—Yellow Canada	\$ 1.85	\$ 3.40	\$ 8.35	\$16.50	\$32.50		
32 lbs.	8—10 bus.	ONION SETS Bags weighed in free				Lb. Pre- paid	8 lb. Not prep'd	32 lb. not prep'd	
		Yellow Bottom				\$.30	\$ 1.10	\$ 3.75	
		Red Bottom .....				.30	1.10	3.75
		White Bottom .....				.35	1.25	4.25
		Mixed Bottom .....				.30	1.10	3.50
28 lbs.	8—10 bus.	Egyptian or Perennial Top Sets .....				.25	.95	3.25
40 lbs.	15—16 bus.	Yellow Multipliers .....				.45	2.00	6.00
		White Multipliers				SOLD	OUT		
60 lbs.	10 to 12 bus.	POTATOES. Containers Extra: 1 bu. box, 15c; 2 bus. box, 25c; barrel (holds 3 bu.), 50c each; bags free.	1 bu. or 1 bbl	3 bus. or 3 bbls.	9 bus. or 9 bbls.	15 bus. or 5 bbls.			
		Salzer's Early Six Weeks	\$ 4.25	\$12.60	\$37.35	\$61.50			
		Early Eureka	4.00	11.85	35.10	57.75			
		Salzer's Pedigree Strain Red River Extra Early Ohio	3.90	11.55	34.20	56.25			
		Salzer's Eagle Valley Early Ohio	3.65	10.80	31.95	52.50			
		Salzer's Earliest	4.25	12.60	37.35	61.50			
		Salzer's Eagle Valley Bliss Triumph	3.80	11.55	34.20	56.25			
		Salzer's Eagle Valley Irish Cobbier	3.90	11.55	34.20	56.25			
		Salzer's Rose	4.00	11.85	35.10	57.75			
		Eagle Valley Green Mountain	3.50	10.35	30.60	50.25			
		Burbank	3.25	9.60	28.35	46.50			
		Salzer's Prizetaker	3.90	11.55	34.20	56.25			
		Salzer's Russett Rural	3.50	10.35	30.60	50.25			
		Salzer's Eagle Valley Rural	3.50	10.35	30.60	50.25			
		Scab Proof Golden Russet	3.15	9.30	27.45	45.00			
		Sir Walter Raleigh	3.50	10.35	30.60	50.25			
		McKinley	3.50	10.35	30.60	50.25			
		Rural New Yorker	3.50	10.35	30.60	50.25			
		Salzer's Best Potato Collection (our own)		9.45	27.90	45.75			
		Salzer's Certified Potatoes	SOLD	OUT					
POULTRY FEED							25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
4829—Scratch Hen Feed, Radium							\$.80	\$ 1.45	\$ 2.75
4823—Chick Feed, Radium85	1.65	3.00
4825—Pearl Grit, Radium35	.60	1.00
4821—Cracked Corn, Radium55	1.05	1.95
4820—Meat Scraps, Radium							1.40	2.60	4.95
4832—Crushed Oyster Shells, Radium50	.85	1.50
4830—Clam Shells, Radium40	.70	1.25
4826—Chick Charcoal, Radium							1.20	2.00	3.75
4837—Hen Charcoal, Rad um							1.20	2.00	3.75

SALZER'S FIELD SEEDS ARE CAREFULLY
RE-CLEANED, NORTHERN GROWN.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.

LA CROSSE,

-:-

WISCONSIN.

SALZER'S MID-SUMMER FODDER CORN

Salzer's Mid-Summer
Fodder Corn

Fodder corns should be largely planted by every farmer, as it is hard to beat them for large yields of valuable forage under varied soil and climatic conditions. Used for forage, hay, and ensilage, it provides you with a cheap supply of nutritive and healthy food throughout the year for your cattle and livestock. When preserved as ensilage, it can be stored more cheaply in less space than perhaps any other feed; it is always ready to feed; it keeps indefinitely.

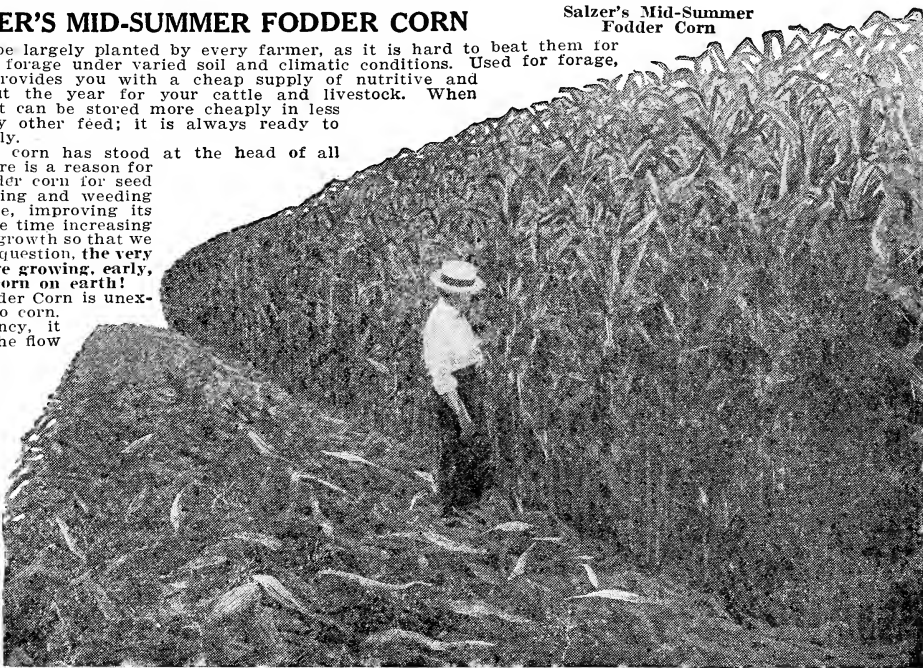
For years our fodder corn has stood at the head of all varieties of fodder. There is a reason for this. We grow our fodder corn for seed purposes. We keep sorting and weeding out, improving the type, improving its earliness and at the same time increasing its leafy, bushy vigorous growth so that we have today, without any question, the very best heavy yielding, large growing, early, rich, nutritious fodder corn on earth!

Our Mid-Summer Fodder Corn is unexcelled as a fodder or silo corn.

It is of great succulency, it silos well, it increases the flow of milk and improves the quality. Invariably produces a heavy yield, with a leafy, bushy foliage, and is eaten without any waste. South Dakota grown seed. One peck plants one acre in drills.

4383—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 90c. See current price list for larger quantities.

If you should lose or misplace Price List, we will gladly mail you another by return mail.



SALZER'S SUPERIOR FODDER CORN

The growing of corn on a fair proportion permits the keeping of more cattle and so increases your revenue, as well as providing you with plenty of manure, so necessary for the soil. When other crops fail and it is too late to plant anything else, fodder corn can always be grown and will give you a paying crop and fine feed for your stock. Plant our splendid Superior Fodder for late use. It is one of the most popular and satisfactory of all ensilage corn. It grows to a large size; it is very leafy and splendidly adapted for ensilage; it is rich, juicy, sweet and sugary with a tendency to mature several ears. South Dakota grown. One peck plants one acre in drills.

4384—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 90c. See current price list for larger quantities.

NOTE—We recommend growing Soy Beans for silage as well as Corn. See Page 18 for description of Soy Beans. About two-thirds Corn and one-third Soy Beans will make a perfect ration for your cattle, as the Soy Beans supply the protein the corn lacks. They may be grown in the same row as the Fodder Corn, or separately.

INOCULATING

Legume Inoculation
HUMOGERM

BACTERIA

MAKES

MORE DOLLARS PER ACRE AND THE ACRES WORTH MORE DOLLARS
ECONOMICAL AND EASY TO USE

Inoculate your legumes, such as Peas, Beans, Clovers, Alfalfa, Vetch, Alsike, Soy Beans, etc., with this inexpensive, highly-bred, nitrogen-gathering bacteria. All agriculturists advise inoculation, even where legumes are at present grown without being inoculated. Humogerm inoculated roots will deposit 150 to 200 lbs. of nitrogen to the acre—equivalent to one-half ton nitrate of soda. In this way you secure fertility for succeeding crops for almost nothing. Humogerm bacteria builds root nodules, fills them with nitrogen, and after the crop is harvested, they rot and greatly enrich the soil for future crops. For a few cents, you put the wonderful powers of Nature at work enriching your soil, and she enriches it to a marvelous degree. Inoculation is simple and there are full directions on each package. Order by number according to the crop and number of bushels you wish to inoculate. Note our very low prices.

Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Sweet Peas
6000—Garden size only.....\$0.25

All Vetches, Field Peas, Sweet Peas
Perennial Peas, Garden Peas
6002— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size.....\$0.35
6003—1 bu. size......60
6004— $\frac{2}{3}$ bu. size.....1.50
6026—5 bu. size.....2.25

Cow Peas, Peanuts, Lima Beans
6006— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size.....\$0.35
6007—1 bu. size......60
6008— $\frac{2}{3}$ bu. size.....1.50
6028—5 bu. size.....2.25

Medium, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers

6017— $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. size.....\$0.35
6018— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size......60
6019—1 bu. size.....1.00
6020— $\frac{2}{3}$ bu. size.....2.25

Field Beans, Garden Beans, Kidney Beans
6010— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size.....\$0.35
6011—1 bu. size......60
6012— $\frac{2}{3}$ bu. size.....1.50
6025—5 bu. size.....2.25

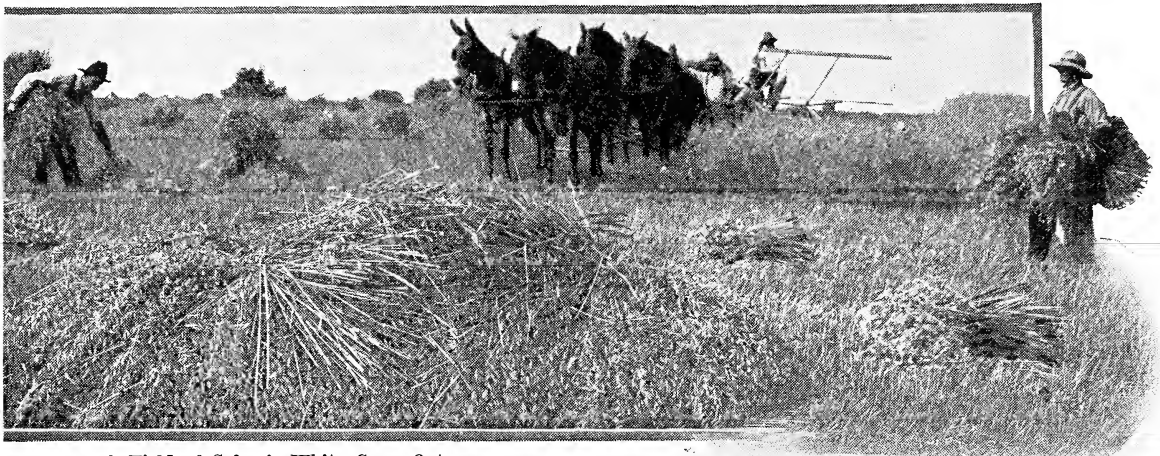
Soy Beans

Postpaid Prices
6014— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size.....\$0.35
6015—1 bu. size......60
6016— $\frac{2}{3}$ bu. size.....1.50
6027—5 bu. size.....2.25

Alfalfa, White Sweet, Yellow Sweet Clover, Hubam Clover

Postpaid Prices
6021— $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. size.....\$0.35
6022— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size......60
6023—1 bu. size.....1.00
6024— $\frac{2}{3}$ bu. size.....2.25

Never found any seed yet to compare with yours in quality.—I. D. Timberlake, Carthage, Ill.



A Field of Salzer's White Cross Oats

SALZER'S WHITE CROSS OATS

(Wisconsin Pedigree No. 19)

This wonderful new early oat was awarded first premium at the Wisconsin State Fair. Read what the Wisconsin College of Agriculture says about White Cross:

Prof. B. D. Leith, Associate Agronomist at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, tells how this wonderful new variety originated, writing as follows: "The original cross from which this oat was selected was made in 1911. The parents were Wisconsin Pedigree No. 2, which was a selection from Big Four, and a Sixty Day strain. The Big Four is a high yielding mid-season oat and the Sixty Day is an early, yellow, small-kernelled oat. The object of the cross was to produce a high yielding early white oat, with a taller straw and a larger kernel than is usually found in early oats. The larger kernel and white color make it more attractive than the ordinary early white oat, and the tall straw is particularly desirable in localities where the oat straw is short."

This new variety will supplant many of the "old favorites" because of its heavy yielding qualities. Has a branching habit, seldom lodges, and is a good rust-resister. This is the first year we are introducing this oat, so order early as the demand will be very heavy.

4625—Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 70c. See current price list for larger quantities.

IOGREN

Here is a mid-season oat of which the Experiment Station of Iowa is justly proud. Originally bred from Green Russian, a marked improvement over Kherson or Sixty Day. The stock which we offer is Iowa grown, of a beautiful golden yellow color and has won premiums wherever it was exhibited this fall. A plump oat which outyields all other Iowa varieties by over four bushels to the acre. Yields reported as high as 85 bushels to the acre. A splendid variety; a little taller than lower and considerably taller than White Cross. This is an oat which will give you an even growth with a heavy yield. This is a blue ribbon variety—order early.

4626—Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 70c. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S WHITE BONANZA

Sow Salzer's Tested Seed Oats this year and have better crops than you ever grew before. Our White Bonanza is a late variety, extremely productive, with strong, stiff straw, bearing long heads filled with good-weight grain. It has demonstrated its ability to produce fine crops on sandy land and on the grain producing prairie soils. A dependable oat that ripens in about ninety days, of branching habit and with stiff straw that will not lodge easily. This variety is hardy, having been grown successfully in Canada, in sections about 1,000 miles northwest of La Crosse. "Bonanza" is our own Registered Trade Mark; no one else has the right to use it.

If your own oats are badly stained, run out, or light weight, you cannot afford to sow them when you can get Salzer's White Bonanza,—clean, bright, heavy seed oats. Although a trifle higher priced, their exceptional quality represents a splendid value.

4614—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 60c. See current price list for larger quantities.

2 to 3 Bu. Sow One Acre. 32 lbs. in One Bu.



SALZER'S STATE'S PRIDE OATS

(Wis. Pedigree No. 7)
(Earliest of All)

Wisconsin is one of the largest oat producing states in the Union and our Experimental Station, knowing the thousands of dollars which would be put in the Wisconsin farmers' pockets by producing the earliest and still a heavy yielding variety, started in breeding work on this strain in 1911. In test plots it has yielded over 100 bushels to the acre several times and one year 111 bushels. It is the earliest of all oats and best because it is an excellent nurse crop and escapes rust, because of its earliness. A very hardy oat, resistant to heat and lodging, has a very short, stiff straw. In fact, it out-yielded all other varieties at the Experimental Station for six years. It is a yellow oat, bright, shiny, thin hulled, very meaty and unusually heavy.

4623—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 45c. See current price list for larger quantities.

IOWAR

This is the best oat ever developed by the Iowa Experimental Station. It is of the Kherson type, but newer than Iowa 103 or Iowa 105. Iowar is of a fine, white color, has wonderfully stiff straw, quite short, and ripens extremely early. Has given heavy yields in the large number of tests made throughout Iowa and Wisconsin and is better suited to Wisconsin conditions than Iowa 103 which has always given splendid results here. The yield is invariably very satisfactory, running 80 bushels and over, per acre. We recommend this variety very highly and having once grown Iowar, you will be delighted with it and will praise it as highly as the next one.

4624—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 40c. See current price list for larger quantities.

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE No. 1

This fine variety originated at the Wisconsin Experimental Station, and is one of the most sought after of all oats.

It stands up better on rich river bottom land where other varieties usually lodge. Its strong, vigorous root system enables it to withstand drought. Its coarse, stiff straw permits it to stand up well on rich manured land. Especially recommended for following cultivated crops.

At the Wisconsin Station farm it yielded as much as 110 bushels per acre or 32 per cent more than the average of 42 other varieties. It is earlier than the Swedish Select, has shorter and stiffer straw, and does not lodge easily. Fine plump kernel. Very bright color.

4620—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 45c. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S SILVERMINE

This variety is reputed for its heavy yields, and is a fine, attractive white oat, growing robust and vigorous and lodges seldom. The heads are borne low on strong, stiff straw which is unusually bright and clean.

The kernels are white, plump, heavy and thin hulled. Endures extremes of dry, wet, hot and cold weather. Immune to a marked degree against the ravages of insects.

4615—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 35c. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S BIG FOUR

Big Four Oats has wonderfully stiff straw, withstanding severe winds to a marked degree. This Oat, more than most other varieties, withstands bugs, insects, etc., and stands up, growing vigorously when many other varieties succumb to their ravages. It ripens early—a most desirable feature.

The kernels are a beautiful white, plump and long. Thin hull and very meaty. The straw is bright, clean, erect and highly valuable as forage for stock.

4606—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 40c. See current price list for larger quantities.

WISCONSIN No. 5

A splendid variety for upland soils and poor land. The kernel is large, plump and of high nutritive value; of medium length, with a hull a trifle thicker than the Swedish. Straw is very strong, does not lodge easily and the panicles are large and always well filled. It is a medium maturing type. Rust resistant and not easily susceptible to smut. Has a strong root system. Withstands extreme drought.

4621—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 40c. See current price list for larger quantities.



**Salzer's State's Pride
SALZER'S WHITE KHERSON
(Iowa 103)**

A grand oat which has twice carried off sweepstakes at the International Dry Farming Congress. Extremely early; splendid nurse crop; permits early harvesting and late sowing of other crops. Kernels are slender, plump, white, and thin-hulled. Heavy yielder.

4622—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 40c. See current price list for larger quantities.

Marquis
WheatSow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre**WHEAT**

60 lbs. in one bu.

SALZER'S WISCONSIN WONDER SPRING WHEAT

(Earliest of All)

Here is another variety that we have been waiting for for years—the Earliest of wheat. This seed, like most of our best varieties, was also introduced by the Wisconsin Experimental Association. We have grown it successfully at La Crosse for a number of years but have been unable to get sufficient stock to offer it to our customers. So we are introducing this year, for the first time, the Wonder of all Wheats. It is of great value as a nurse crop grown with Alfalfa and Clover, because of its earliness and that it never lodges, even on rich ground. Wisconsin Wonder is a red bearded wheat with a short stiff straw, similar to Red Fife in appearance. One of the largest Alfalfa growers in our state says this: "Wisconsin Wonder has been grown by us as a nurse crop for Alfalfa for several years and it's the best nurse crop known for Alfalfa. We have never had a failure since using Wisconsin Wonder." Order early as our stocks are limited.

4762—Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.

MARQUIS

It out-yields any other Bald Spring Wheat grown under the same conditions. Farmers who need new strains of Wheat can ill afford not to grow Marquis. This variety holds the World's Championship for the best appearing and best milling wheat. Originally introduced from Canada, where early ripening Wheats are an absolute necessity.

Marquis is a cross between Calcutta, Hard Red and Red Fife, a combination of earliness, yield and high quality. Kernels are beautiful dark red, hard, of large size, attractive shape and color. Heads are exceptionally large, beardless and practically rust proof. Smooth, yellow chaff which hugs the kernel closely, thus resisting frost. Does not thresh out in the wind. Straw medium in height and very stiff. One other point, viz.—no matter what the growing condition, no matter how miserable the size—Marquis kernels usually retain their plumpness—hence the secret of its high milling value.

4751—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c. See current price list for larger quantities.

EARLY JAVA OR BEARDED JOHNSON

Its points of merit are many, principally its extreme earliness, being earlier than Marquis. It has a very stiff straw with well-filled, long-bearded heads. The berry is round and plump. It is extremely hardy and of a first-class milling quality. It is a splendid yielder. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

4744—Price: Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c. See current price list for larger quantities.

MACARONI OR DURUM

The exclusive advantages of this variety are its great drought resistance and rust proof characteristics. The manufacture of Macaroni and by-products keep it in great demand. Its productiveness makes it one of the most profitable wheats to grow.

Macaroni Wheat has compactly formed bearded heads; the grain is large, hard and glossy, of yellowish color, often translucent. The grain is very large and does not stool very heavily.

4750—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c. See current price list for larger quantities.

BLUE STEM AND MARVEL WHEAT

As Marquis has taken the place of these varieties almost entirely, we have decided this year to omit Blue Stem and Marvel Wheats from our Catalog.

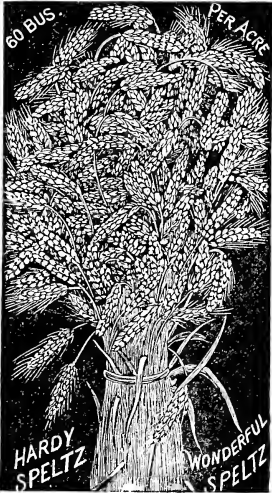


Salzer's Wisconsin Wonder Spring Wheat

Am well pleased with the quality of your seed.—A. C. Andreas, Forest Nook Farm, Turtle Lake, Wis.

SPRING SPELTZ, OR EMMER

SOW 60 TO 80 LBS. PER ACRE



Speltz, also known as Emmer, is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, it resists extremes of weather, it is of excellent feeding value and it yields much more heavily than Oats or Barley. Speltz is comparatively new in this country, but each season emphasizes its value and seed production increasing. It is a Russian cereal closely resembling Barley, although it is a species of Wheat. It is a harder plant than wheat and will give better results on poor soil and in a cold, dry climate, than any other cereal. The straw is shorter and stands up better, it is more drought, rust and smut resistant than wheat, and it is not as easily damaged by rain in wet districts during harvest time.

Let Salzer's Speltz help you cut down your feed bills by giving you heavy yields of the most nutritious feed. It will grow any place on earth where grain can be raised and it grows where wheat, oats and barley would be a failure; it is the most profitable hay and grain food on earth; it ripens early and neither rusts, blights, nor lodges; it is relished by all classes of stock; it is splendid for hay and fattens in the green state; it is a sure crop, hardy and prolific; it outyields Wheat or Barley and is a better feed; it is good for pasture and is a heavy stooler; after harvesting a heavy crop of grain you have the straw, which makes good winter roughage; if you are caught in a pinch without hay, Speltz makes good; it is rich in protein, and all live stock, cattle, hogs, poultry, etc., relish and thrive on it.

Salzer's Speltz or Emmer is the best investment you can make, Mr. Farmer, and once planted on your farm, you will never be without it. Sow on ground prepared as you would for barley, wheat or oats, either broadcast or drill, at the rate of 60 to 80 lbs. Frost will not damage early planting. Cut the grain when it is a little past the milk stage, when it will make a splendid grain and lots of straw.

4697—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c. See current price list for larger quantities.

SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

I am well pleased with the seed potatoes that I got from you last spring. I got 95 bushel from my 3 bushels of Salzer's Early Rose.

Arno A. Dassow, R. D. 3, Box 168, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.



Kernels of Speltz in the Hull

RAPE

Every farmer should have a field of rape. There is nothing that will make as quick pasture and it is very valuable feed. It is ideal for sheep pasture, and is also now largely sown for hogs and cattle. Dwarf Essex Rape furnishes an immense amount of green feed, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. It may be sown in the following ways: 1. In the early spring for sheep and hog pasture, 5 to 10 pounds per acre. 2. With spring grain, 2 pounds per acre, to provide sheep pasture after harvest. In this case do not sow the rape until the grain begins to come up. 3. Alone in June or July, on newly plowed land. 4. With corn just before the last cultivation. 5. With rye, in August or September, for late pasture.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

One of the most valuable of forage crops and the greatest late season crop that can be grown. May be sown any time from early spring until August and is a success on nearly every soil in the United States and Canada. Pasturing hogs is the cheapest way of producing pork, and for the purpose, Rape is absolutely unexcelled. It thrives splendidly in cool weather. Sixty bushel of oats and 18 ton of rape per acre have been grown, without interfering with the harvesting of the oats, and the rape afterwards producing 18 ton of forage.

Salzer's Dwarf Essex is genuine Holland grown—grown on our own farms in Holland and imported. Quality is the finest. In purchasing rape, you should be governed by the final returns to you, and not by the initial cost. Sow 5 lbs. per acre.

4666—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.50. See also current price list.

SALZER'S DWARF VICTORIA

By planting Salzer's Rape Seed, you can secure two crops from the same land; it produces pasture weeks after all other forage plants have been killed by frost; it is better than any other forage for hogs and sheep; it is a succulent, nutritious food for all live stock; sown in corn at the last cultivation it will produce a growth of 15 to 20 inches of the finest forage; it gives you large yields at low cost; it is indispensable to live stock raising.

Salzer's dwarf Victoria is a fine, bushy Rape, rich and succulent. Genuine Holland grown. The price is a little higher, but its returns in dollars are big.

4667—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60. See also current price list.



Salzer's Dwarf Victoria Rape

Your seeds are splendid.—Mrs. Albert Nauditt, R. D. 1, Ritzville, Wash.

SORGHUMS

In their general requirements Sorghums are similar to corn, but they do better on thin soil, are more resistant to drought and heat and therefore a surer crop in the semi-arid regions and they also yield a better crop on alkali soils than corn.

Broom Corns are planted for the seed heads or brush used for the making of brooms.

Nonsaccharine Sorghums are grown for grain and for forage; they are less juicy than the saccharine varieties, but yield the largest grain crops of any sorghum.

Saccharine Sorghums are grown for forage and the production of syrup.

BROOM CORN

In the Northern states the tall varieties do best, while in more Southern states, the dwarf kinds are mostly grown. Our Standard Evergreen has produced over a ton of brush per acre; the Dwarf Evergreen is only a little less productive. Broom Corn can be grown where corn grows and requires the same treatment, it should be planted later, however, when the ground is quite warm; only 70 to 80 days are needed to produce a crop. To obtain the highest price for the brush, it must be cut when in bloom and still quite green. Plant in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, the plants 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows, according to height; 10 lbs. of seed are sown per acre.

"Broom Corn and Brooms"—A good book for \$1.40, postpaid. Describes fully how to make brooms.

STANDARD EVERGREEN. Produces fine heads 20 to 25 inches long, of even size and growth and free from crooked ones. Broom makers claim it is one of the finest they ever saw. Grows about 10 to 12 feet high. Will not get red, but is strictly a green variety. Used for medium and large sized brooms.

4324—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.

DWARF EVERGREEN. A most valuable variety, very early. Average height, 5 feet; brush 18 to 20 inches long and well fibred, used for whisk brooms, the highest priced brush.

4322—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.35. See current price list for larger quantities.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

These varieties are of the greatest value for the Middle West, where drouth often destroys the corn crop. They should be more largely planted there, as they yield as much grain as corn and make excellent fodder, and yield a good crop when corn would burn up entirely. They will grow on any soil where corn will, and on many too poor for corn.

SALZER'S EARLIEST KAFIR CORN

This corn grows 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight, upright growth; it has a strong stem with wide leaves. The stalks contain considerable sweet sap and remain green until the heads are fully matured, for this reason Kafir Corn is preferred as a forage crop to any other variety listed on this page, which are all less juicy and are perfectly dry when seed is ripe.

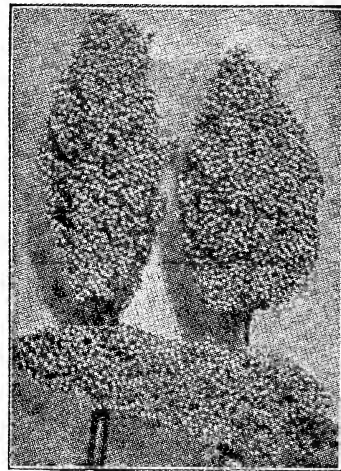
Drouths cannot touch this Kafir Corn, at least that is our experience. It snaps its finger at dryness. It mocks the hot, withering sun. It grows and grows, and it matters not whether it rains or whether the sun is hot or not. Salzer's Earliest Kafir Corn is there to grow. It does well as far north as Dakota. It is enormously, prodigiously productive; does so well everywhere that, if you have hogs or sheep, and if you are proud of your horses and love your cattle, you should plant a few acres. Another good thing about it is this, that it will produce tons and tons of seed, which is equally as rich and nutritious and fattening as corn. Matures in about 110 days.

For grain sow in rows 3½ feet apart, using 10 lbs. per acre. For hay or pasture sow 60 lbs. per acre in drills or 75 lbs. broadcast.

4345—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 80c. See current price list for larger quantities.



Salzer's Earliest Kafir Corn



FETERITA

Feterita

A new grain of the Dura group, introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. from Egypt. It has proven the best forage crop for dry lands known today.

It produces a stalk of medium height and size, bearing ten to twelve leaves of medium size and a large head, well filled with pure white or bluish white seeds. The grain is larger than milo, is fully as soft and much whiter than Kafir. Its feeding value is equal to either Kafir or Milo and does not contain the dust that accompanies the other two. Feterita is an excellent drouth resister. In some instances it made excellent crops without receiving any rain from the day it was planted, until harvested. It stands erect, branches out from the root and matures in about 90 days. Yields of from 50 to 80 bushels per acre were reported last season. A remarkable feature is that in Oklahoma two crops of Feterita can be raised on the same ground in one season. Sow 60 lbs. per acre broadcast, 10 lbs. per acre in drills.

4340—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., 85c. See current price list for larger quantities.

SHROCK KAFIR-SORGHUM

It is so vastly superior as a Drouth Resister to any other Cane or Sorghum as to be in a class decidedly by itself.

It outyielded any other Cane and Sorghum at the United States Dry Land Experiment Station, Woodward, Okla., which station is engaged almost exclusively in testing and improving drought resisting crops.

When planted early it will produce two hay crops. Ready for cutting before most other cane. It is of dwarf growing habit. Is very stalky and a great stoler. Very nutritious as a silage. Greater drought resister than Feterita. Matures with exceptional uniformity. Fields are remarkable for even growth. Branch heads keep coming up till frost. Grows from 3½ to 5 feet high. Very easy to handle in harvesting. One seed often produces 4 or 5 shoots. It never lodges or droops its heads. Sow 10 lbs. per acre.

4338—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.40. See current price list for larger quantities.

SACCHARINE OR SWEET SORGHUMS

The Saccharine Sorghums remain fresh and green through periods of drouth that would ruin corn, and even if checked in growth by drouth, they will entirely recover and give an abundant yield if favorable conditions again prevail. Sow 75 pounds per acre broadcast, 10 pounds in drills.

SALZER'S EARLIEST SWEET AMBER OR SORGHUM

For soiling or green feeding it is one of the best that can be used to feed growing animals and also dairy cattle on account of the large flow of excellent milk which it will produce.

Salzer's Earliest Sweet Amber or Sorghum makes a good summer pasture for sheep and hogs. The hay is very palatable and nutritious and is relished by all kinds of stock. Cut when heading out, leave for two or three days on the ground and then put up in shocks of about one load each. Unexcelled as a catch crop.

The silage made of Salzer's Earliest Sweet Amber or Sorghum is wholesome and nutritious. Cow Peas and Soy Beans are quite often mixed with cane for the silo. This will greatly increase the feeding value. The seed has about the same nutritive value as corn. Requires 70 to 80 days to mature.

4341—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 70c. See current price list for larger quantities.

NORTHERN GROWN EARLY AMBER

In Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and other northwestern states, Cane to ripen must be northern grown. Aside from this the making of molasses for sale and home use has reached immense proportions and it has been shown that Northern Grown Amber Seed produces the best molasses cane.

4343—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75. See current price list for larger quantities.

SUMAC SORGHUM CANE

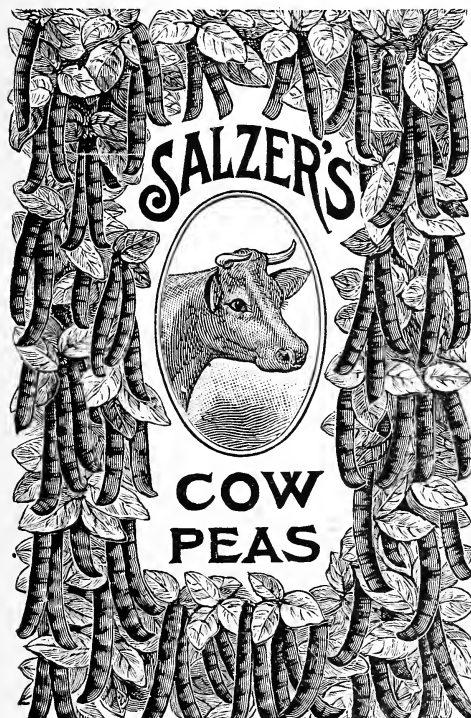
This variety is the most extensively grown type in the southern half of the United States. It is almost as sweet, leafy, and a larger yielder than Salzer's Earliest Sweet Amber or Sorghum.

4339—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs, 45c; 10 lbs., 70c. See current price list for larger quantities.



Salzer's
Earliest Sweet
Amber

Field and Cow Peas



INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
HUMOGERM

YELLOW CANADA FIELD

A variety of field peas grown throughout the north and northwest, also in Canada, a strain so hardy that they do well on any soil suitable for oats or spring wheat. Plowed under as a fertilizer, they rank next to Red Clover. They can be grown alone for fodder purposes and green manure, but for a dairy feed it is more profitable to mix them with oats, rye or barley, and to cut for hay when the oats are heading out. Hay is of the finest quality, and cattle, horses and sheep thrive on it. Can be sown with oats at the rate of 2 bushels of peas and two bushels of oats for a double crop, threshing at one time and separating with a cleaner. 60 lbs. in one bushel.

4655—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.35. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S PROLIFIC COW PEAS

Rank with clovers as one of the best soil builders. Splendid for pasture, soiling and silage—all stock eat it and thrive on it, as Cow Peas have a very high feeding value. Like Soy Beans, they may be planted with corn, turning in pigs and lambs to eat the peas and then harvest the corn in the usual way. Although grown extensively in the South, they will grow fine in the corn belt and also farther North. Sow from 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Cow Peas should not be planted until the ground has become warm. 60 lbs. in one bushel.

4644—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.50. See current price list for larger quantities.

OTHER VARIETIES OF COW PEAS

4643—New Era. 4642—Clay. 4641—Black. 4546—Whip-poor-will. Prices of New Era, Clay, Black, Whip-poor-will, each variety, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.40. See current price list for larger quantities. When stock of any sort are exhausted, we will fill with next best variety.

SALZER'S COW PEA MIXTURE

For pasturage, soiling, silage, hay or grain crop many of our most successful dairymen, stockmen and farmers prefer this mixture. Contains the strongest and hardest types that will ripen and give big yields.

4647—Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.35. See current price list for larger quantities.



Notice the Heavy Growth of Soy Beans.

SOY BEANS

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
HUMOGERM

Sow about 120 pounds per acre broadcast, 4 to 6 pounds in rows with corn, 30 pounds in drills alone. 60 lbs in one bu.

Soy Beans are rapidly becoming regarded as one of the most profitable crops that can be grown, especially in the Corn Belt. Generally speaking, they require about the same temperature as corn. Being legumes, they are wonderful soil improvers; they may be used either as a hay crop, pasture crop, soiling crop, or for the beans. Under favorable conditions Soy Beans will produce 12 tons per acre of fresh fodder, rich in protein and fat, which makes an excellent forage to mix in with fodder corn. Will frequently produce 25 to 40 bushels per acre of the richest possible foodstuff where grown for seed, and it is claimed that butter is more finely flavored when the cows are fed the ground beans. Very drought resistant and produces an abundance of nutritious feed when pastures are brown and dry.

Soy Beans make a good growth on poor soils, especially if inoculated; succeed on acid soil where clover and alfalfa will not do; will grow as far north and south as corn and cotton; they are a splendid rotation crop, either short or whole season; they are equal pound for pound to oil meal in feeding value; they build up the soil and are a splendid green manure crop; they may be cut for hay any time after the pods begin to form. Many of our customers grow Soy Beans with their corn, planting them at the same time, as they do not interfere with the cultivation of the corn. This gives them two crops at harvest time or they let the sheep or hogs in to feed on the beans. Sheep or hogs will leave the corn practically undisturbed until the beans are gone. A crop of Soy Beans grown on your land will prove one of the best investments you ever made.

ITO SAN

This is the standard, best known, and most widely grown. Early maturing (in about 100 days), grows 2½ to 3 feet high. The bean is yellow, it is immensely productive and fine to sow with corn for hogging or forage. Makes fine hay. Especially adapted to a northern latitude.

4304—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.10. See current price list for larger quantities.

EARLY BROWN (Ohio 9035)

A Brown bean improved by the Ohio Experimental Station. It is probably the most important of the medium sorts. The plant is tall and leafy, fine for hay. Noted as a seed producer and does not easily shatter. Later, but larger than Ito San.

4301—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.10. See current price list for larger quantities.

MEDIUM YELLOW

Popular throughout the Central States. Is quite early and produces a heavy crop of beans, which makes it desirable.

4302—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

MANCHU

Seeds are yellow with a peculiar black seed scar. It is a medium variety, originally from Northern Manchuria, and larger and later than Ito San. The Wisconsin Experimental Station recommends this variety for hay and silage, and as being one of the best to plant with corn for silage. It is very popular.

4309—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

BLACK EYEBROW

Seeds are black with brown saddle and black seed scar. It is also from Manchuria and about like Manchu in growth and date of maturing. Specially adapted to northern conditions for both grain and hay. One of the best for planting with corn.

4310—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.10. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S EARLY BLACK

This variety is very much grown in Wisconsin, particularly in the northern sections, for forage and ensilage. The seed itself is jet black. Dwarf habit, hence not so much planted with corn. Chiefly used for emergency hay crops.

4303—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.

MAMMOTH YELLOW

Popular in the Central States for forage and ensilage purposes. A later maturing variety than Medium Yellow. Popular in Illinois and Wisconsin for the heavy tonnage for ensilage purposes that can be grown per acre. One of the heaviest producers of fodder.

4305—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.

SOY BEAN MIXTURE

Produces a scientifically mixed blend of Soy Beans that for genuine merit will please the most exacting.

4308—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., 95c. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S BILLION DOLLAR GRASS

(Panicum Crusgalli)



Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass

Every class of live stock, from horses to poultry, relishes Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass and thrives on it. Cows will even prefer it to corn. Used for silage, an ideal balanced ration for milch cows can be had by mixing two parts Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass and one part Salzer's Soy Beans when filling your silo. Such a mixture will require no other grain, oil meal or other feeds, and you will have a feed that will materially increase the production of milk. This splendid grass will also produce a fine leafy hay anywhere, in from six to ten weeks' time, varying in height from five to eight feet, according to the richness of your soil. Think of it—it has been known to produce as much as 12,000 pounds of hay to the acre and 50,000 pounds of rich green fodder! This at the Massachusetts Experiment Station. This splendid grass was introduced by us years ago, and the true seed is frequently obtainable only from us. Sow about 20 pounds per acre, whenever the ground is warm, during May and June and up to July.

For hay, cut when in bloom—rather sooner than later, as it makes better hay without the seed heads than with them. The hay is then healthier and of finer quality; in curing, treat as you would a rich field of clover.

For feeding green—like all rich, luxuriant growing grasses and forage plants, Billion Dollar Grass should be fed in the green state moderately at first. Therefore, you should turn in your cattle and horses at first only after they have fed somewhere else and thereby gradually accustom them to this.

Prof. Williams, of the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "Already widely grown as a hay crop, it deserves more general use for soiling, as this Grass is of particular value for feeding to dairy cattle, young stock and sheep. Panicum Crusgalli (Billion Dollar Grass) in many sections of the country can be made a supplement for pasture in such a way as to allow a material increase in the number of stock that can be kept on the farm. On account of the large yield and good quality of forage, it is most excellent for silo use, as frequently a good crop can be raised under conditions which would not admit the growing of corn for ensilage." Compared with seed and forage, it will run ahead of Timothy. The seed contains much fat, extract matter and protein."

Horses, mules, cows, calves, heifers, sheep, hogs, poultry, geese, turkeys, etc., all relish, thrive and fatten on Billion Dollar Grass. It is undeniably one of the greatest and most economical farm crops in the world for all classes of farm animals. (See illustration above.)

4462—Radium: Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.35. See current price list for larger quantities.

4461—Superior: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.

**30 to 40 lbs. sow one acre
when used with grain**

SAND VETCH

(Hairy Vetch)

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
HUMOGERM

Also known as Winter Vetch. For soil improvement, there is hardly any crop that fits in so well under all conditions as Vetch. It is a heavy carrier of root tubercles and these increase in cold weather more than on any other legume. It will do well on poor lands where clover would fail. It needs a good seed bed with plenty of moisture to begin with, but when once established it will stand almost any degree of heat, cold, or drought.

Salzer's Vetch will furnish an early spring forage crop in almost every section of the United States, supplying a very succulent forage from early spring until late fall, and will remain green under snow all winter and give your stock the first green forage in early spring. Is a heavy yielder and our Sand Vetch will do well on sandy soils. Plant at least an acre to Vetch this year, and you will not regret it. Order early, as it is short this year.

Sow Sand Vetch in Spring or Fall at the rate of 40 pounds Sand Vetch with about ½ bushel of Barley or Oats in Spring and Winter Rye in Fall. To sow Vetch with a nurse crop has always given the best results. If wanted alone, sow Vetch at the rate of 40 to 60 pounds per acre broadcast, or less amount in drills 30 inches apart.

4727—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75. See current price list for larger quantities.

SPRING VETCHES OR TARES

Like Alfalfa, the Superiority of Vetches for feeding lies in the great amount of protein it contains. As in Alfalfa, its huge soil restoring capacity is one of its greatest values. It is not only highly relished as a fodder and grain crop, but it increases the milk supply of milch cows and produces flesh rapidly in stock. Rapidity in growth and extreme hardiness render it peculiarly suitable to sections with short seasons. Its immense productiveness makes it one of the most economical crops to grow.

Spring Vetch is an annual. It should be sown early in spring, at the rate of 60 to 80 lbs. per acre. If sown in connection with oats use 50 lbs. Spring Vetches to 32 lbs. oats per acre.

4730—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.

SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

I have had good success with your Dwarf Evergreen Broom Corn, Salzer's Earliest Sweet Amber and your Shrock Kafir-Sorghum. Am enclosing a picture of my hog pasture from your No. 4549 Laugh and Grow Fat Mixture. It grew so fast that I had to mow it and cure it for feed, but it did not take long and it was as nice as before cutting.

John A. Haberman, R. D. 2, Olmitz, Kansas.



Sand Vetch

Your wheat, oats, potatoes and buckwheat are all growing fine.—O. H. Erickson, R. D. 1, Hixton, Wis.

MILLET

Sow about 25 lbs. per acre.

EARLY WHITE WONDER

It is extremely early and produces with a riotous abundance. The heads of this grand millet will measure from 8 to 18 inches, and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. Furthermore, it is just as hardy and vigorous as other millets. It has been raised in Western Kansas for several years, with great success, and also in the North.

The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder which cures very readily. We recommend Early White Wonder for earliness, vigorous growth, and heavy yield of both grain and fodder. Stocks short. Order early.

4593—Radium: Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 85c. See current price list for larger quantities.

4594—Superior: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 80c. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S EARLIEST RUSSIAN

It is two weeks earlier than German Millet, immensely prolific, has great stooling habits, is very leafy and bushy and full of rich green blades; one kernel has been known to produce upwards of fifty fine, strong stalks, just the size that are in great demand and eagerly eaten by cattle. It is not an uncommon thing to cut three to four tons of hay per acre.

This millet stands the hot dry winds of the Dakotas, the burning prairies of Kansas better than other varieties and flourishes on the heated soils of Western Nebraska and Colorado.

4570—Radium: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 80c. See current price list for larger quantities.

GERMAN

Introduced into this country in the early seventies, it is still the most popular of all the millets. Seed heads are usually about an inch thick, 6 to 8 inches long, and packed full of seed, making this variety very productive. Is a little later in season than Common.

The German Millet grows very rank, generally three to four feet high, and is one of the best varieties for hay, being sweet, palatable and milk producing. The hay may seem coarse, yet it is very tender if cut at the right time, which is when in full bloom, and cows and other farm stock are all exceedingly fond of it. Stocks short. Order early.

4578—Radium: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c. See current price list for larger quantities.

4577—Superior: Lb., 15c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 65c. See current price list for larger quantities.

COMMON

Grows usually from 2½ to 3 feet high and makes excellent hay. It is a very early variety with tender stems and leaves. Does especially well on dry and light soils. Its luxuriant growth and quick maturing propensities make it one of the best millets for covering shortages in the hay crop and for smothering weeds.

4566—Radium: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 80c. See current price list for larger quantities.

4565—Superior: Lb., 15c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c. See current price list for larger quantities.

EARLY FORTUNE

An extra early variety. It is claimed to be rust-proof and that chinch bugs will not eat the plant. The seed is of a beautiful red color and is two or three times the size of German Millet. Not a good variety for hay. This variety heads in from 25 to 35 days. It gives a large yield of seed, which can be fed to cattle, poultry and hogs without injury.

4574—Radium: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c. See current price list for larger quantities.

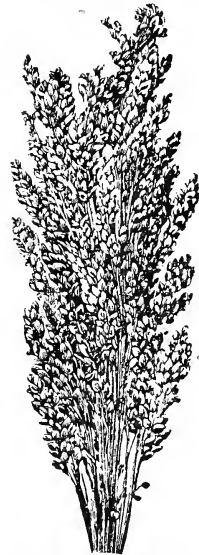
JAPANESE

It grows from 4 to 6 feet high, stands up remarkably and yields large crops. When cured it makes good hay and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock.

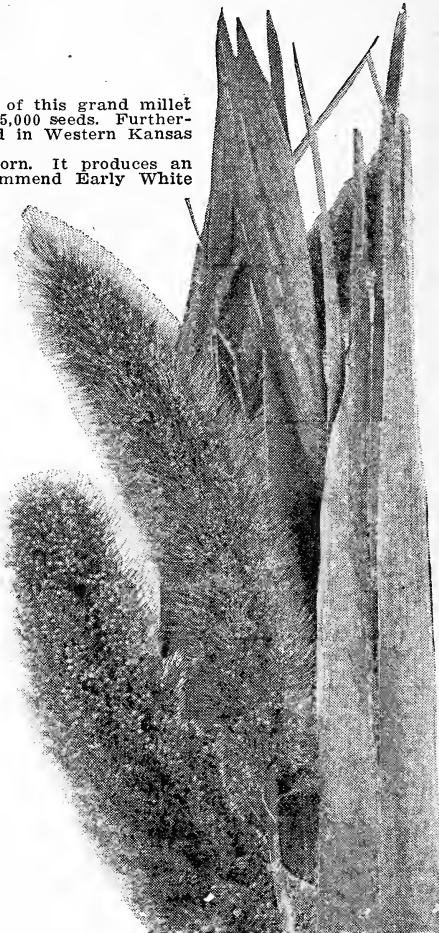
4583—Choice: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c. See current price list for larger quantities.

BROOM CORN OR HOG

This Millet does not grow very tall and is, therefore, not much used for hay, but it yields enormous quantities of seed, often 60 to 70 bus. per acre and this seed makes good feed for swine and other stock. It is of exceptional value for those parts and sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. It also makes fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It will mature in about two months from sowing. The seed differs from Early Fortune Millet only in the color. It is yellowish white. The plants resemble Broom Corn when growing, hence the name.



Broom Corn Millet



Salzer's German Millet

Price of Broom Corn or Hog Millet: 4562—Radium: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S TEOSINTE

A heavy yielding and luxuriant fodder plant containing a considerable amount of sugar. Especially adapted for the South. Georgia reports 38,000 lbs. of green forage per acre. Mississippi 44,000 lbs. The heavy rain falls in the Northern tier of states have given it quite an impetus in these states where extremely large crops have been the rule. Quite often a single kernel will produce upwards of 50 stalks. If cut when it reaches 4 or 5 feet in height it makes excellent fodder and will produce a second crop fully as large as the first. If left to grow until September or October, it furnishes excellent material for the silo in much greater amounts than most any other forage crop. Sow in hills 4 or 5 feet apart each way about corn planting time.

4711—Oz., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 85c; 2 lbs. (sufficient for one acre), \$1.65, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$3.50; 10 lbs., \$6.60. See current price list for larger quantities.

SUDAN GRASS

Haven't you a few acres on your farm upon which you would like some hay that can be raised quickly and easily and that will give you 4 to 8 tons of cured hay per acre? Plant Salzer's Sudan Grass Seed! The drier and hotter the weather, the more will you be surprised at the wonderful yield. Salzer's Sudan Grass is one of the most prolific hay crops ever grown; in the South it gives three crops and in the North, two crops of hay a season. A surprisingly rapid grower, and as a catch crop fully equal to Millet. Sudan grass is used for pasture, ensilage and soiling as well as for hay. It does best on a rich loam soil, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand. It is a sweet, heavy-yielding grass; absolutely drought proof; stock of all kinds eat it greedily, often in preference to Alfalfa; it analyzes over 9 per cent protein. In purchasing Sudan Grass, insist upon Salzer's—Salzer's is free from Johnson Grass, which is hardly distinguishable from Sudan Seed. The original seed was introduced from Khartum, Central Africa, about twelve years ago, and its wide use today is almost phenomenal, indicating the extreme satisfaction it has been giving everywhere.

AS A HAY CROP it ranks exceptionally high, chemical analysis showing it of the same value as Timothy or Johnson Grass. It equals Millets and yields more. Easy to cut with mower and cures readily. Cut just after full bloom. Cut again when high enough. For soiling and silage it is splendid. Mixed with soy beans or cow peas, it makes exceptionally good silage.

Mr. Frank Strub, R. D. 3, Lansing, Iowa, writes, "I planted three acres with your Sudan Grass on June 29th and on August 22nd we had the first rain. I cut it September 8th, it averaging six feet. Yielded 3 tons per acre. Had clay soil from which 3 crops had been previously raised."

CULTURE: Should not be planted until the soil has become warm in spring. It can be sown at any time in summer 70 to 75 days ahead of frost. Sown in rows from 14 to 18 inches apart, it takes 5 pounds per acre; on good soil where there is plenty of moisture it is also sown broadcast or drilled in, and then 15 (some say 20) pounds of seed are required per acre.

4530—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.50. See current price list for larger quantities.



Salzer's Sudan Grass

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY

Timothy is the king of all grasses in our country! As a hay crop it has long been the standard and it is adapted to a wider range of conditions and is grown over a wider area than other grasses. Roughly speaking, it is grown principally in the upper half of the country; it does not thrive in the hot climate of the South nor in the arid regions of the West. No other variety of tame grass will stand the extremes of climate as well as Timothy, or compare with it in average yields or feeding value. It produces one of the best qualities of hay; it stools out and forms compact stools of broad leaves; it does not produce creeping stems or runners. It luxuriates on clay or moist soil and is unsurpassed on peat, but is not so well suited for light sandy soils. Height 2 to 4 feet. May be sown in the early fall or in spring. If sown alone, sow about 15 pounds per acre. Don't buy any timothy seed just because it's cheap. It doesn't pay, Mr. Farmer! Salzer Quality means good, pure, clean, fresh Northern grown seed and in the end, such seed is many more times less expensive than the cheapest seeds you could buy. Salzer's Timothy means 53 years of integrity back of it and means splendid crops.

4717—Radium: Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.35. See also current price list.

4716—Superior: Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. See also current price list.

SALZER'S PENCILARIA

It should be planted six inches apart in the row and the rows about three and one-half feet apart. Cultivate two or three times if possible, and by that time you will be pleased at its luxuriance. It will average thirty rich, juicy, leafy stalks to the plant, which will be covered with seed heads ten to fifteen inches long. Sow same as early as you would Corn. The usual way of growing it, however, is to mow same when three to six feet high, and it will immediately start again, and can be cut a number of times during the season. Every farmer who keeps cows, horses and hogs should try it if they wish to grow an immense crop of fodder cheaply on a small piece of ground. Sow in drills about 5 to 6 lbs., or broadcast 8 lbs. per acre.

4661—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 95c; 10 lbs., \$1.75. See current price list for larger quantities.



Salzer's Radium Timothy

RED TOP

(Solid Seed)

Has frequently been said of Red Top that as a grass it is more useful than any other. As a permanent pasture it is especially valuable. As a mixture with clover, timothy, brome or blue grass it flourishes everywhere.

A very hardy native grass, probably the most perennial grass we have. It would answer well to sow Red Top separately on moist lands where old grass has run out or become mossy; on such places it would fill the soil with numerous roots. Does well on moist, undrained soils, liable to occasionally overflow. Red Top accommodates itself to a variety of soils, even to quite dry situations. Attains a height of 2 to 2½ feet. It is of slender growth and rather fine foliage and throws out slender, spreading heads. It is a very nutritious grass and relished by stock.

Salzer's Radium Clear Red Top is free from chaff. Sow Clear Red Top at the rate of 8 to 12 pounds per acre.

4495—Radium: Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$4.80. See also current price list.

4494—Superior: Lb., 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.40; 10 lbs., \$4.70. See also current price list.

SALZER'S KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This grass is one of the first to start up in the spring and is still green when the snow flies in the fall. Uninjured by extremes of cold, heat, wet or drought, its hardiness and ability to withstand tramping of hoofs have made it particularly valuable everywhere, consequently it is now very extensively grown. It is easy to start, easy to grow and to establish pastures of the greenest verdure that will give highly profitable returns. The roots are thick and stout so that the tough sod thus formed makes an almost everlasting sward that permits of very heavy pasturing, year in and year out. Its feeding value is exceptionally high, as it makes one of the best, sweetest and most nutritious pastures or hay crops that can be grown. For lawns it will produce one of the most beautiful, thick, velvety carpet-like swards imaginable.

4479—Radium: Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.40; 10 lbs., \$4.70. See also current price list.

4478—Superior: Lb., 53c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.35; 10 lbs., \$4.65. See also current price list.

BERMUDA GRASS OR SOUTHERN BLUE GRASS

This is a perennial grass of creeping habit, very valuable for the southern states, as it withstands drought better than most varieties. It has long, creeping stems which root at the joints and cover the ground with strong matting of fine turf. This has caused it to be sown largely for the purpose of binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. It is a splendid pasture grass, furnishing excellent summer pasture when most other grasses are burned out, and the grazing and tramping of stock does not impair it. It is of no value for the northern states north of Virginia. Sow in spring at the rate of about 6 pounds per acre.

4501—Lb., 70c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$3.25; 10 lbs., \$6.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S BROME GRASS(Certified Quack Free) (*Bromus Inermis*)

This exceptionally valuable grass will bear out every word of praise we give it. Best for permanent pasture. The best of grasses for dry soils. It is a grass for the desert, a grass for the drought-stricken countries, the grass for each and every state of the United States; in fact, any and everywhere, and it does well on soil where there is plenty of moisture. Brome Grass is one of our hardest perennial grasses; no amount of cold will kill it. It withstands the severest drought, and water may stand on it for weeks without injury. Mr. John Hess, Holy Cross Mission, Holy Cross, Alaska, writes, "Your Brome Grass stands up nicely. It is a great pleasure to learn how very hardy it is."

It roots deeply, often 4 to 6 feet, and thereby improves greatly the physical condition of the soil; growing on good soils where large yields of cured hay are harvested, and also good returns are obtained on poor, sandy land where timothy is frequently a failure. As a pasture grass it is of special value, staying green and succulent during summer and enduring the close cropping of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. The chemical analysis shows it extremely rich in flesh-producing, milk-increasing ingredients.

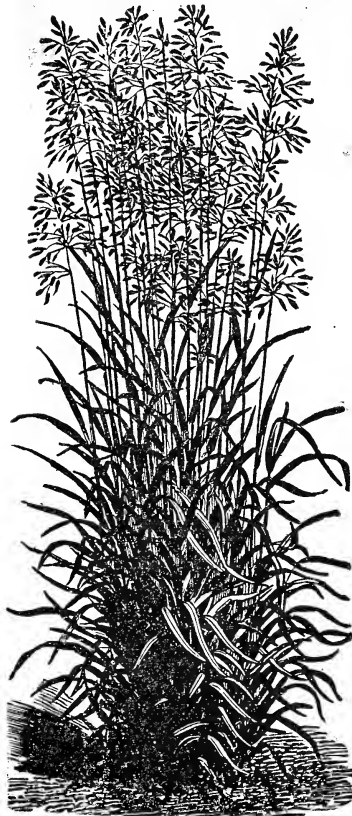
4319—Radium: Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00. See also current price list.

SALZER'S ORCHARD GRASS

An exceptionally valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its earliness very valuable for a permanent pasture. It furnishes green grass very early in spring and until late in the fall. When closely cropped it grows up quickly and is ready for grazing again in a short time. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and when only one crop is cut the aftergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture till late in the fall.

4489—Radium: Lb., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. See also current price list.

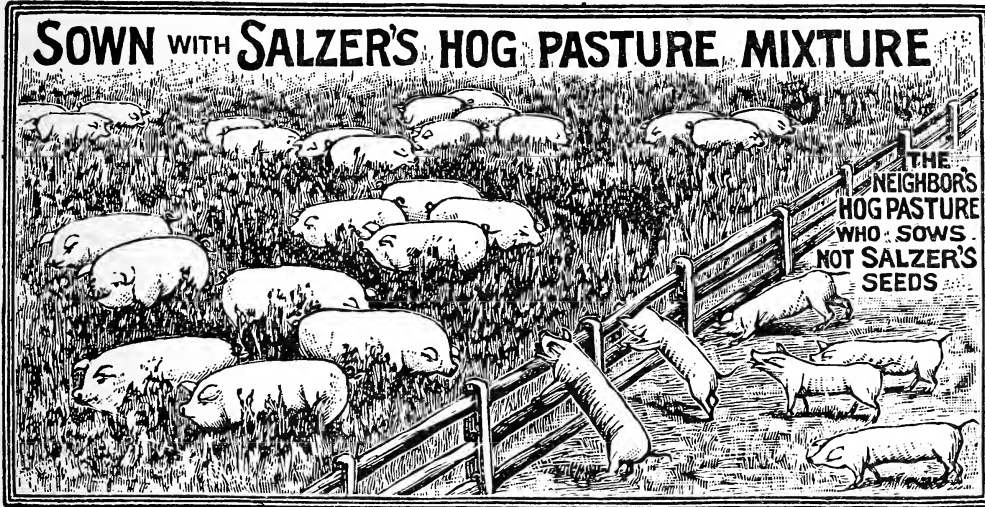
4488—Superior: Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.55; 10 lbs., \$2.80. See also current price list.



Bromus Inermis



Orchard Grass



**Salzer's
Laugh
and
Grow
Fat
Hog
Pasture
Mixture**

Introduced by us over fifteen years ago, this splendid mixture sprang into instant popularity and it is just as much in demand today as it ever was. Of course there's a reason. Careful and particular buyers, accustomed to quality, insist upon Salzer's Seeds, and nowhere is Salzer Quality better evidenced than in this fine Pasture Mixture.

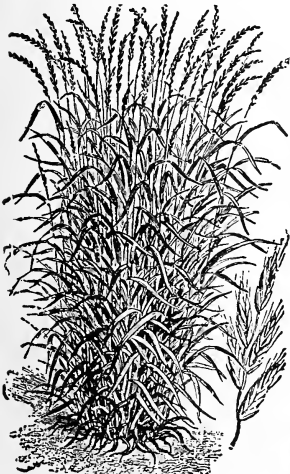
One of the most vexing questions with every farmer during the summer months is a rapid meat producing hog pasture. In our Laugh and Grow Fat Hog Pasture we have a mixture so balanced to increase flesh that farmers cannot afford to be without it. In other words, if you do not sow this mixture you lose many times more than the purchase price. The hog by nature being a grazing animal must have plenty of pasture, and are stronger and healthier than if fed on grain alone.

The "Laugh and Grow Fat Mixture" contains generally among others the following: Billion Dollar Grass, Turnips, Amber Cane, Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Speltz, Field Peas, Rape, Vetches, Oats, Rye, Millet, Timothy, Giant Incarnat Clover, Rye Grass, etc. It is well in ordering this Mixture to tell us whether you want it for early or late planting and the condition of your soil. (Sow 30 to 50 lbs. per acre.) This mixture consists of annual fodder plants, many of which grow again as fast as fed down; it gives per acre 3 or 5 times as much as any other pasturage. Owing to the great variety of plants it is composed of, it is more greedily eaten than other forage, not only by hogs, but also by all other live stock, such as sheep, cows and horses.

4549—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 65c. See also current price list.

SALZER'S PERMANENT MEADOW AND PASTURE MIXTURES

To meet the demands for permanent meadows and pastures that will furnish the greatest amount of forage, and at the same time a crop that will make a continuous growth throughout the season, and to meet the various conditions of climate, soil, etc., we are prepared to blend mixtures that will suit your very own land. Some seeds do better on moist land, others on dry land, some at a high, and others at a low altitude. We make up special mixtures to fit your need, and if one for a pasture or a meadow is required, write us and let us quote you prices. When writing us, state the kind of soil, whether heavy, medium, light, rich, moist, peaty, marshy, whether overflowed part of year, whether woodland, sandy, etc. Nothing but pure fresh seeds go into these mixtures. You will need about 25 pounds seed per acre. See current price list for prices.

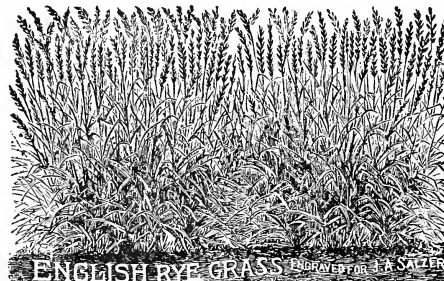


Italian Rye Grass

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Is extensively used for seeding in pastures where clover and timothy have died out. The amazing manner in which it thrives under the close cropping of all kinds of stock is remarkable. The Italian Rye Grass is a strong grower, arrives at maturity sooner, has a greater abundance of foliage, which is broader and of a more lively green color, grows considerably taller, is more upright; its spikes are longer and upon the whole, produces more than the English Rye Grass. It should be cut for hay when heading out.

4474—Radium. Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.35. See also current price list.



English Rye Grass

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

One of the best grasses for permanent pastures. It produces nutritious grazing and compact sod. Sow about 25 lbs. per acre.

It is found to flourish on all kinds of soil, even growing with thrift on upland situations. On rich and moist soil to which it is best suited, it gives remarkably heavy crops. It grows with rapidity, reaching a stage of perfection and producing in its first year a growth of herbage in great abundance.

4470—Radium. Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.55. See also current price list.

I certainly like Salzer's Seeds.—John L. Shepherd, R. D. 4, Mesquite, Texas.

SALZER'S RENOVATOR GRASS MIXTURE

In Salzer's Renovator or Quick Results Grass Mixture we have something that, we believe, for results and permanency has no superior. It is composed, among others, of such ingredients as Crimson Clover, Italian Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oat, Kentucky Blue, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, English Rye, Timothy, Brome Grass, Red Top, Dogstail, Alsike, White, Red and other Clovers and Grasses. It is a mixture that has proven itself immensely popular, and we believe that whoever uses it for Meadow or Pasture, either for renovating his pasture or sowing alone, will get big results. For the laying down of a new Pasture or Meadow, sow 20 lbs. per acre. For renovating pastures, sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre.

4546—Lb., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$3.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

MEADOW FESCUE

(English Blue or Randall Grass)

It is well suited to a wide range of soils, does well on loamy clay and gravelly soils, and thrives on heavy black loam, strong and low lying soils; in wet places in a pasture, where Timothy, Red Clover and Kentucky Blue Grass fail. Meadow Fescue will keep these places productive. It is not adapted to light, sandy soils.

It lives longer than most other kinds of grasses, and although it produces the first year a good crop of hay or pasture, it does not reach the highest stage of growth until second and third year, and for this reason it is exceptionally well adapted for permanent pastures and meadows. On soils which are too shallow and where the presence of hard-pan prohibits the successful culture of alfalfa, this grass should be sown in place. Matures at the same time as Timothy and Red Top and Alsike Clover and for meadows these varieties are often grown together. Grows 2½ to 3 feet high, roots out well, but never grows in tufts. It blooms in June and July. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

4484—Radium Brand: Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.25. See also current price list.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*)—It has a tufted habit of growth; is short, with upright leaves. It is particularly relished by sheep, hence the name. It prefers light, sandy soil and dry uplands; is not affected by drought.

4516—Lb., 65c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.95; 10 lbs., \$5.70. See also current price list.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*French Rye Grass*)—Can be cut several times and does well if sown alone. Makes good hay, is natural to sandy loams, but thrives best on strong clays. It is a very hardy grass and endures much heat and cold. Possesses the advantages of early, quick and late growth and is fine for pasture.

4520—Radium: Lb., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.90; 10 lbs., \$3.65. See also current price list.

JOHNSON GRASS (*Holcus Halepensis*)—Does magnificently in the North. Produces about 5 tons of grass per acre, and this all inside of six months. In the South, it is hard to keep it in bounds, and to eradicate it when once established, but it nevertheless makes good hay and can be relied upon to produce a good crop during the hottest and driest seasons. Frost kills it in the North during winter.

4506—Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. See also current price list.

RED FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*)—Splendid for dry, sandy soil and suitable for lawns. Withstands more shade than most grasses, hence valuable for shady lawns.

4512—Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.20. See also current price list.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL (*Cynosurus eristatus*)—Very valuable for dry lands and sheep pastures, also splendid for lawn.

4503—Lb., 65c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.90; 10 lbs., \$5.60. See also current price list.

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW (*Poa trivialis*)—Valuable for pastures and meadows, particularly on damp soil and sheltered situations, producing a constant supply of nutritious herbage, greatly liked by cattle.

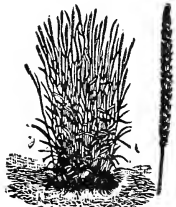
4514—Lb., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$4.65; 10 lbs., \$8.95. See also current price list.



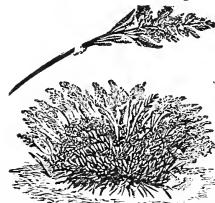
Tall Meadow Oat



Sheep's Fescue



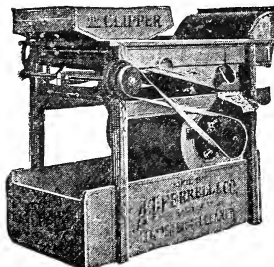
Crested Dog's Tail



Rough Stalked Meadow Grass



Meadow Fescue

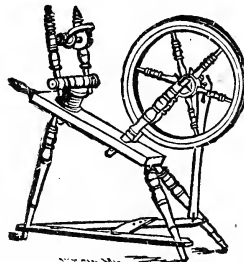


ping weight, 185 lbs. Length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in. Price, \$35.00, f.o.b. Michigan.
4903—No. 2B. Capacity, wheat and other grains, 25 bu. per hour; clover and other seeds, 15 bu. per hour. Price, \$11.50, f.o.b. Michigan. Circular sent upon request.

IMPROVED CLIPPER CLEANER

A perfect Clover, Timothy, Grain, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley and Seed Cleaner. A complete set of 12 screens with each mill for cleaning grain, seed, beans, peas, etc. A perfect corn grader. Can be run as power machine; f.o.b. Michigan. Every farm should have one.

4902—No. 1B. Capacity, wheat and other grain, 20 bu. per hour; clover and other seed, 10 bu. per hour. Ship-



SPINNING WHEEL

5238—An extra strong and well made spinning wheel, made of best hardwood.

Three spools with each wheel. Spindles and cranks of the best malleable iron. Flywheel 18 in. in diameter. Fine for spinning flax and wool and perfect in every respect. Price, \$10.50, not prepaid.

5293—Extra spools, 30c each, postpaid.

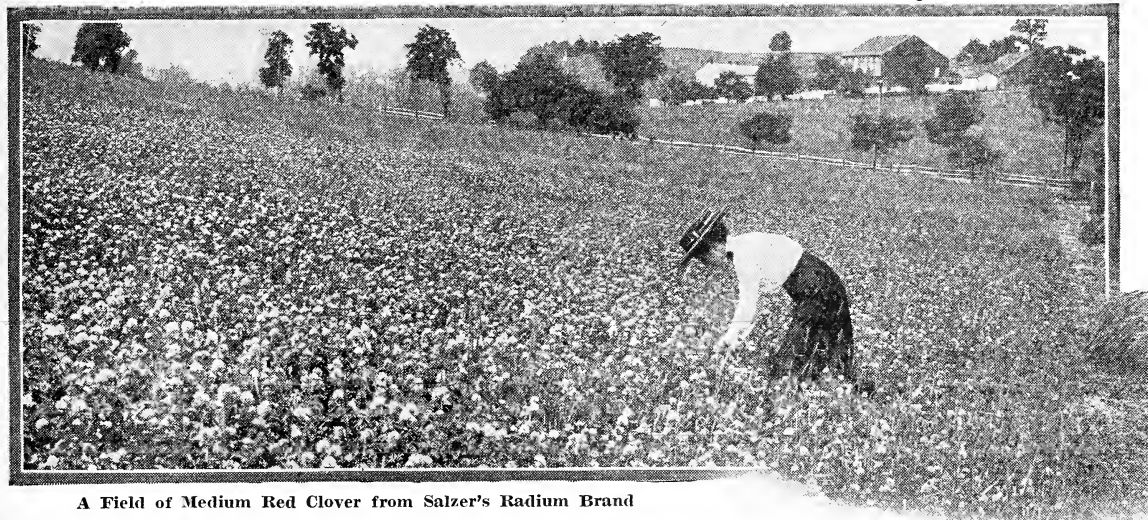
5294—Wing or Flyer, 60c each, postpaid.

5239—Wool Cards, each, 75c; pair, \$1.45, postpaid.

Write for prices on other repair parts.

CLOVER

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
HUMOGERM



A Field of Medium Red Clover from Salzer's Radium Brand

Clovers are perhaps one of the most widely grown of the legumes. Clover is used as a hay, pasture, and soiling crop and often used as green manure to plow under, as the nitrogen gathering bacteria on its roots are wonderful soil enrichers for future crops. It is the hay crop of the pioneer. The frontier life of American farming is in the cut-over land areas of the Northern states, and on these newly cleared lands clover often grows like a weed and yields abundantly. Clover may be grown successfully on many fields where alfalfa fails. The production of clover seed, due to weather conditions, was relatively light in 1925, especially in Wisconsin, which has caused a somewhat higher price this season. However, in buying clovers, insist upon the best seeds. Salzer's Clover Seeds are good, pure, fresh, healthy, solid seeds, and it should be the final results to you, Mr. Farmer, that should influence you in purchasing your seeds, and not the initial cost of them.

SALZER'S MEDIUM RED

Medium Red Clover is one of the most important clovers for general use. It lives two years or more; grows about two feet high; makes two crops a year, yielding about three tons of cured hay per acre. Clover hay is very nutritious, stock fed on it requiring less grain. For soiling crops it is much used and is very valuable for green manuring, adding humus and nitrogen to the soil and thereby providing rich food for the crops which follow, saving the cost of fertilizers or the expense of using farm manure. It does well on a great variety of soils and it thrives most luxuriantly on strong, well-drained loams. In the Northern states Red Clover is mostly sown in the spring, as early as possible.

For hay, it is often sown with Orchard and Tall Meadow Grass, as the three ripen at the same time and give a heavier yield and a better quality hay. When sown alone, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. The Wisconsin Seed Law requires 95 per cent purity and 90 per cent germination, and freedom from noxious weeds. Salzer quality not only meets these requirements, but exceeds them.

4243—Radium. Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.30; 10 lbs., \$4.50. See current price list for larger quantities.

4242—Superior. Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.40. See current price list for larger quantities.

CRIMSON OR GIANT INCARNAT

Valuable for Pasture, Green Forage, Hay and Quickly Restoring Worn-Out Soils. Forms upright branching plants, about 2-3 feet high. It roots very deeply and is a bountiful provider of nitrogen. It grows most luxuriantly on fertile loam, yet it will thrive better on thinner and poorer soil than Red Clover. Plowing under a good crop of Crimson Clover is equivalent to about 20 tons of stable manure per acre. It is a cheap source of nitrogen and has restored to profitable cultivation thousands of acres of poor land.

In the Northern and Central states many sow in spring, as it is liable to freeze out in winter; in the Southern and Eastern states it is sown in fall; 12 lbs. of seed are used per acre. Should be cut for hay or silage before flowers commence to mature.

4228—Radium. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S MAMMOTH RED

Mammoth Red Clover is quite distinct from Medium, being larger, of coarser and more robust growth, and two to three weeks later. It is also more hardy, stands frost better and is more permanent. On rich, loamy soils it attains an immense growth, yielding much more bulk than medium clover, but makes only one crop, and pasture after that. It grows well on land too poor and on soil too low for Medium Red, and is, therefore, largely used to restore fertility to worn-out soil. It is particularly good for light soils where Medium will not do so well—Salzer's Radium strain frequently growing 4 to 5 feet tall. Mammoth Red Clover should be in every permanent pasture, as it retains its greenness throughout the summer and furnishes a larger amount of forage.

4237—Radium. Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.40; 10 lbs., \$4.65. See current price list for larger quantities.

4236—Superior. Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.35; 10 lbs., \$4.60. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S ALSIKE

Alsike Clover is exceptionally leafy, frequently producing as much hay as Mammoth. It is admirably suited to the cool, cold climate of the Northwest. On many soils it produces good crops, on which Red Clover will not grow. Alsike is the most hardy of all clovers. Withstands the severest cold and does not readily winter-kill or heave out of the ground with frost, and readily reseeds itself. Grows about two to three feet high. The stems are thinner than those of Red Clover and the leaves are more numerous.

This clover prefers damp, moist, loamy soil, but it will also grow fairly well on stiff clays. Here in the Northwest it is extensively grown mixed with Timothy. Both varieties are well adapted for this soil and they ripen at the same time. Fine for pasture on low grounds, in fact, the only clover that will not kill out on water-soaked soil.

Alsike does well if sown with grains in either spring or fall. Should be cut for hay as soon as it is in full bloom and for seed when two-thirds of the heads are ripe. One of the best honey-producing plants that can be grown.

4261—Radium. Lb., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$3.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

4260—Superior. Lb., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.53; 10 lbs., \$2.90. See current price list for larger quantities.

Your White Kherson Oats are fine.—H. Luenschow, R. D. 2, Box 83, Tipton, Iowa.



A Field of Sweet Clover

RADIUM
BRAND

WHITE SWEET CLOVER

Splendid For Hog Pasture

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
HUMOGERM**

Sweet Clover is a biennial and grows in all parts of the United States; it possesses a wider adaptability in regard to soil and climate than any other clover. It thrives on the poorest sandy soil and on dry hill sides, where no other clover will grow. On alkali soils sweet clover is the only plant that will grow and make a yield. It will endure drought, thrives on wet soil, stands more heaving and frost than red or alsike clover. Wherever it has grown it has left a rich spot, which is readily taken up by other crops. Always sow a little with all spring sown grain. It ranks as one of the highest fertilizers of the leguminous crops. Like all legumes it gathers nitrogen from the air, and enriches the soil with it. Sweet clover develops clusters of fleshy roots which reach many feet into the ground; and which the New York Experimental Station estimated to weigh 20 tons per acre, and these long, fleshy roots decay when two years old, as soon as the seed matures.

Sweet Clover should be cut the first season when it shows the maximum growth in fall. The second year it is cut before it comes into full bloom. In the Northern States Sweet Clover is generally pastured until about July, and when stock is taken off it will grow rapidly and can soon be cut for hay or for seed. The sowing of seed is done from early spring until late fall, and the sub-soil must be very compact. Sow 15 lbs. per acre, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

4253—Radium (scarified): Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.30; 10 lbs., \$2.40. See current price list for larger quantities.

4254—Superior (scarified): Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.30. See current price list for larger quantities.

BIENNIAL YELLOW SWEET

Is in great demand on account of its earliness, being about two weeks earlier than the white. Does not grow as tall, but makes just as good pasturage as the white. Produces high quality hay.

4258—(Scarified): Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.40. See current price list for larger quantities.

B ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY MIXTURE

B Alsike and Timothy Mixture contains about 50 per cent Alsike and 50 per cent Timothy; our seed is grown in this neighborhood where most of the farmers grow this mixed seed in preference to other grasses and clovers, as the two varieties are adapted for the same kind of soil, mature at the same time and produce a larger crop of hay or seed than either planted alone. If you plan to grow for hay, then the Alsike-Timothy Mixture will give you splendid satisfaction, and is much cheaper than Alsike sown alone.

It makes hay of superior quality, as Alsike and Timothy "grow hand in hand." If you desire to grow for seed, by all means sow Salzer's Radium Alsike alone, but if you wish it for pasture or hay, use our Alsike-Timothy Mixture. Sow 8 to 12 lbs. per acre.

4225—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.10. See current price list for larger quantities.

GIANT ANNUAL HUBAM CLOVER

It has practically all the merits of other clovers with the added advantage of producing its maximum value the first year. Grows from five to ten feet in height one season. Accomplishing in approximately three months what other clovers do in one year. Produces two crops or more a season, while Alfalfa, Medium or Mammoth Clovers grow but five to fifteen inches the first season. Unexcelled as a hay crop in yield and value. Stands out pre-eminently as a soiling crop. Permits of a shorter rotation than other clovers.

CULTURE—If sown in cultivating rows 2 to 3 lbs. will sow one acre. Rows 18 to 24 inches permit cultivating with a Constellation Garden Cultivator or any similar tool. In rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. almost any farm cultivator can be used. If sown broadcast 10 to 12 lbs. of seed sow one acre. Avoid sour or acid land, if best results are desired. The better condition the soil the larger the crop. Seed bed should be well worked, then rolled until sub-soil is very compact. For a hay crop sow from earliest spring until late in June. Begins flowering last of June, seed ripens from July 15th to August 1st, according to locality. Produces as a rule two crops of hay or one of hay and one of seed. Handle about the same as White Blossom Sweet Clover. Harvest with a grain binder, preferably in the morning while still wet with dew to prevent the seed from shattering. Shock the sheaves or bundles 8 to 10 in a shock without a cap and allow it to stand a week or so.

4232—Radium. Lb., 75c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.00. See also current price list.

SALZER'S DWARF WHITE DUTCH

A low, close-growing clover; round, white heads; very fragrant; best adapted to moist soils, but does well on dry land; excellent as an addition to mixtures for permanent meadows and pastures. For lawns it is also splendidly adapted; indeed, no lawn is considered "quite right" unless it contains some of this hardy White Dutch Clover. As a bee plant it is famous the world over. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound is sufficient to sprinkle upon a lawn 20x50 feet. For sheep or bee pasturage, sow 12 to 14 lbs. per acre.

4249—Radium. Per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$3.45; 10 lbs., \$6.75. See current price list for larger quantities.

SAINFOIN OR ESPARSETTE

Especially valuable for poor land and barren hillsides, but on good land produces large, fine quantities of nutritious fodder. If wanted for hay, cut just before the flowering period. Splendid pasture for sheep, and soiling food for cattle and horses. Sow 20 to 40 lbs. per acre in spring, covering well, with or without a nurse crop.

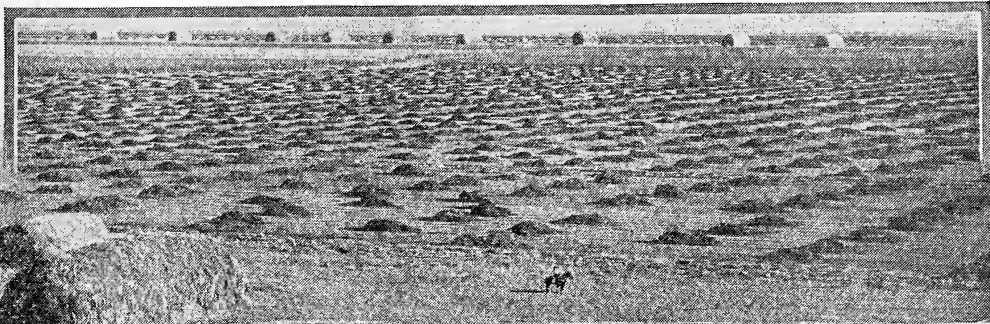
4265—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.30. See current price list for larger quantities.

I raised 25 bu. potatoes from 1 bu. Salzer's seed stock.—O. E. Karnes, R. D. 1, Milan, Ohio.



Alfalfa

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
HUMOGERM



15 to 20
Lbs. Sow
One Acre

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN

Alfalfa is the principal leguminous forage crop on all continents of the world, it is the greatest money crop in the United States, making it possible to grow a greater number of hogs, horses, cattle and sheep than ever before. Alfalfa is a soil-builder and a soil-enricher; the roots often reach a length of 16 feet and more. The root system loosens the soil for the roots of the next crop and brings the phosphorous and potash to the surface of the soil, and the plant absorbs nitrogen from the air and stores it in the ground.

However, success with alfalfa depends somewhat upon the grower. It gives best results on deep, loose, open, friable soils. Drained bottom lands are good, but lands slightly rolling or level and well drained are best—it requires the richest and best drained soil on your farm. It will not grow on acid soil. If your soil is acid, lime it with 1 to 2 tons lime per acre before planting alfalfa. If a weedy soil must be used it should be plowed several months before seeding, and several crops of weeds destroyed by harrowing. The seed bed should be worked into a fine state of cultivation and any extra work in this respect will more than repay you by the extra yield, for one of the first considerations is to get rid of the weeds. For best results, inoculate your seed—the cost is nominal and your seed must be pure, clean, and unadulterated. Salzer's Northern Grown Seed is the finest quality and the very best that you can buy. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre between May 15th and June 15th, covering $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep on clay, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep on sandy soil. In some sections it can be planted in April. Sowing with a nurse crop is popular and beardless barley, wheat, and rye are better for the purpose than oats. In using a nurse crop, the alfalfa and grain should be sown separately and not first mixed. In cutting for hay, the best time is just as the young shoots of the second crop are commencing to start.

Salzer's Northern Grown Alfalfa can be grown in every state in the Union; it will grow three to five crops a year; produces 3 to 7 tons hay per acre; it furnishes more feed per acre than any other forage; in money value it is worth more than clover or timothy; it enriches the soil and the long roots act as a subsoiler. Prepare your seed bed carefully, have sweet, rich, well drained soil, plant the best seed possible, Salzer's, and once grown on your land, you will never again be without alfalfa. Never sow Alfalfa on low, flat, wet soils.

4213—RADIUM. Lb., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.80; 10 lbs., \$3.45. See also current price list.

4212—SUPERIOR. Lb., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.35. See also current price list.

SALZER'S LISCOM

Liscom Alfalfa was named after G. W. Liscom, who had a ranch on the Tongue River, in Custer County, Montana. He planted this alfalfa there some forty years ago. His first field, which is some 30 acres large, is still standing and is more than forty-three years old. This probably is the oldest field of alfalfa in the state of Montana. Withstands the extremes of temperature of 40 degrees below zero in winter and 100 degrees above zero in summer. It has yielded big crops of hay every season, and is now still in first-class condition. Our seed is grown in Montana and Dakotas.

4208—RADIUM LISCOM: Lb., 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.35. See also current price list.

SALZER'S WESTERN

Of strong vitality; very hardy and vigorous, withstanding cold and climatic conditions. It has proven itself perfectly hardy in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and the Dakotas, yielding in these states from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 tons per acre. Our seed was grown in Kansas.

The fields from which the seed was taken are all more than ten years old and are entirely free of noxious weeds. This seed is of a bright yellow color. We have used the same strain for many years and the testimonials we have received prove that this seed has given entire satisfaction in most states.

4222—RADIUM. Lb., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.20. See also current price list.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

1. There is no state in the Union in which alfalfa cannot be successfully grown.
2. Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons hay to the acre.
3. It has as much protein as wheat bran.
4. Over 500 stalks have been grown from one seed.
5. It does not exhaust but it enriches the soil.
6. It can be ground into meal to feed hogs and chickens.
7. It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year.
8. Alfalfa in money value is worth 45 per cent more than other Clovers and 60 per cent more than timothy.
9. Ten milch cows can be fed on less than 2 acres by soiling.
10. One acre will pasture 20 hogs for 6 months.
11. Three pounds per day makes a full feed for fattening lambs.
12. Four to five pounds per day make full feed for fattening aged sheep.
13. Thirty-five pounds per day make full feed for fattening steers.

14. A lamb will winter and thrive on 3 pounds a day.
15. Sheep fed with alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.
16. Lambs wintered on alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more of wool than when on the ranch.
17. Alfalfa is a fine poultry feed when cut fine, and this is also a good way to feed it to hogs in winter.
18. Fed to dairy cows alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June grass for nearly the whole year. It can be chopped fine with corn meal. Such a mixture is worth more per pound than the original corn meal.
19. Its long, branching roots, penetrating far down, push and crowd the earth this way and that, and thus constitute a gigantic subsoiler. These become an immense magazine of fertility. As soon as cut, they begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir for fertilizing matter below the plow, to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come.

The potatoes I got from you are fine.—Lawrence Gaunky, Sparta, Wis.

SALZER'S GRIMM ALFALFA

The illustration shows a typical plant of Grimm Alfalfa taken from the field of Dr. Sudduth at his ranch in Yellowstone County, Mont. The plant was 2 years old, 3 feet high and 4 feet in diameter. It shows the branching root system with small tap-root, the underground, spreading crown, the heavy stooling (there are more than 500 shoots on one root), the heavy seed crop and the abundant forage. These are the characteristics of Grimm and of all alfalfa belonging to the hardy species (*Medicago media*).

Grimm Alfalfa has been tried in all of the Northern States in the union, in Alaska, in Canada and also in the Northern states of Europe and wherever it was planted it proved the hardest variety known. No other Alfalfa has such a record of hardness and drouth resisting quality and productiveness as Grimm.

Grimm Alfalfa was brought to Carver County, Minnesota, by Wendelin Grimm in 1857 from Southern Germany. Grimm planted the seed on his farm there, harvested what he could of it and by doing this repeatedly as the years passed by, nature weeded out the tender plants, but the harder ones persisted, and in this way a hardy strain of Alfalfa was worked up, thoroughly acclimated to the cool climate of the North which promises to reclaim the whole Northern country, including Alaska and Canada, to the edge of the Arctic Circle.

Grimm Alfalfa is grown extensively in Montana and Dakota, where the most extreme conditions of heat, drought, and cold exist. One hundred degrees in summer and 50 degrees below in winter without damaging the Alfalfa! No matter where you live you can grow Salzer's Grimm Alfalfa. Never winter-kills, no re-seeding, always makes a crop, the older it is the better it gets. Our seed is pure; grown in cold Montana and the cold Dakotas. Alfalfa grown there will also grow anywhere where sown.

Mr. N. B. Spande, R. D. 1, Mabel, Minn., writes, "Have 7 acres of Salzer's Grimm Alfalfa and got 35 loads of hay in spite of drought."

Sow one to two pounds of seed per acre when drilling in rows 14 to 32 inches apart, depending upon whether wanted for seed or forage.

When sown broadcast in the semi-arid and irrigated sections of the West, sow 5 pounds per acre.

Here in the Northwest 10 to 15 pounds and in the Atlantic and Southern States 20 pounds are required per acre.

4203—Certified Grimm, lb., 65c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$3.00; 10 lbs., \$5.75. See also current price list.

4207—Radium Brand Montana or Dakota Grimm, Lb., 60c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.70; 10 lbs., \$5.25. See also current price list.

DRY LAND

Unirrigated lands in the North develop a different type of alfalfa than irrigated soil. The plants produce heavy foliage and more seed and also contain considerable more protein than those raised under irrigation, just as it is with wheat.

Our Dry Land Alfalfa Seed was grown in the dry high land districts of Montana. The annual rainfall in that country is about 15 inches. The plants are grown in rows and are cultivated. A crop of hay (two cuts) in Montana on dry land averages from 3 to 4 tons per acre.

Major D. Vamener, Renala Khurd, N. W. R., India, writes, "During the past two years I have obtained Dry Land Alfalfa Seed from your firm, which has proved very successful."

Dry Land Alfalfa Seed has a decided superiority in its ability to withstand the melting rays of the hot sun for months at a time, when many others would wilt and droop.

4210—Price of Radium Montana Dry Land Alfalfa: Lb., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.80. See also current price list.

SALZER'S COSSACK

Introduced from the Cold, Dry, Arid Steppes of Russia.

Vice-Director N. E. Hansen, of the S. D. Agricultural Experiment Station, who introduced this hardy alfalfa, says:

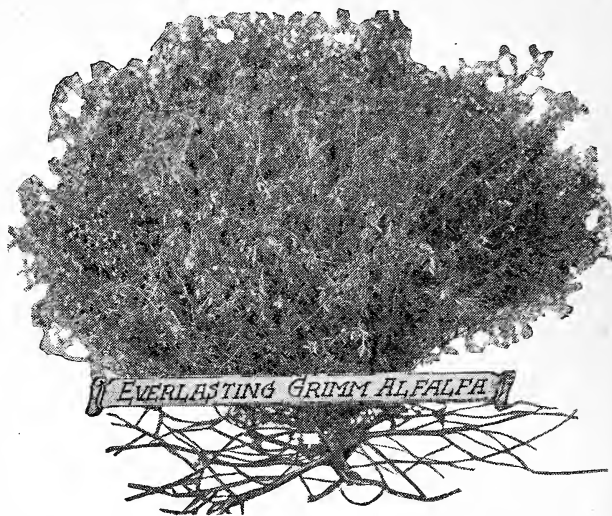
I ask the farmers to believe only what they see with their own eyes. 1. That the Cossack Alfalfa is perfectly hardy. 2. Recovers quickly after cutting. 3. Is remarkable for its abundant leaves, which is the most important part of any Alfalfa plant. 4. Yields abundantly both of hay and seed. 5. Is of wonderfully strong and upright growth. 6. Two to three lbs. sow one acre. The Cossack has made good in severest tests as to hardness and drought resistance. "Think of a plant the growth of which in three years is so heavy, so immense that it must be planted two and one-half to three feet apart in rows like you would corn. A single plant which, when dry, weighs eight pounds. A plant with a growth the height of a man. A single plant producing 800 to 1,000 shoots, each literally covered with masses of leaves."

Then again, think of a plant which has the hardness of the Russian steppes, where the weather becomes so cold that the mercury drops out of sight. A plant which in a field of forty acres, covering a period of five years, has not shown a single one winter killed. The tops of many of the plants are 10 to 12 feet across and more. Dr. N. E. Hansen reports a Cossack Alfalfa plant 15 feet across. Surely, this must convey to our customers the phenomenal growth of this wondrous Alfalfa. It is beyond question the Alfalfa of the future. This generation will witness millions of acres devoted to it. It is practically impossible to leave out and winter kill this variety by freezing on account of the wonderful branching root system. It is especially tenacious in this respect.

Owing to the exceedingly heavy growth, it is desirable that it be sown with a garden seeder set at "Celery" in rows three feet apart. Three pounds of seed is plenty for an acre.

Our seed is grown in Dakota and is the seed for arid, upland, high altitudes and drought stricken districts.

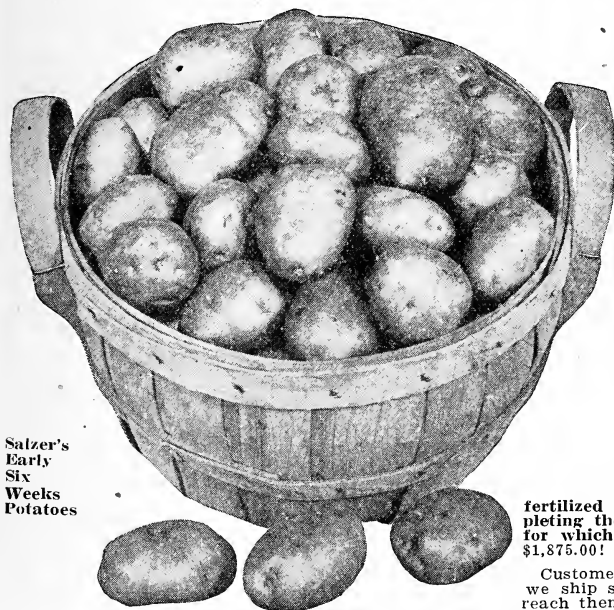
4205—Radium Brand: Lb., 80c; 3 lbs., \$2.30, postpaid. Not prepaid: 6 lbs., \$4.10; 12 lbs., \$7.75. See also current price list.



Prof. N. E. Hansen with a Plant of Cossack Alfalfa

Your Six Weeks are the finest potatoes I ever had.—Mrs. C. O. Bachman, 227 Lexington Ave., E. Lansdowne, Pa.

NORTHERN GROWN POTATOES



**Salzer's
Early
Six
Weeks
Potatoes**

There is a serious shortage of seed potatoes this spring and the farsighted farmer who has potatoes for sale this coming fall is the one who is going to reap nice, high prices. Plant liberally of potatoes, increase your acreage, and put dollars into your pockets later on.

Salzer's Seed Potatoes are Northern Grown from selected seed stock, grown on soils that are especially well suited to each variety, producing potatoes that cannot be excelled in vigor, purity and productiveness. On our farms in Northern Minnesota we grow larger and better potatoes for seed than can be grown in other districts where the soil and climate is not so desirable for the purpose. When Salzer's Northern Grown Potatoes are planted only a short distance farther south, they frequently yield double the crop of home-grown stock, even of the same variety. We urge you to place your order early. Each year we soon run out of some varieties, and by ordering early you will not be disappointed. The demand for our potatoes is increasing each year, thousands of orders being received from all parts of the country. Salzer Quality is nationally known. When buying potatoes, do not judge prices by the current prices of eating potatoes. Salzer's Seed Stocks have a value and quality distinctly their own and should not be compared with prices of lower grade potatoes. Potatoes weigh 60 lbs. to the bushel.

Read this: Mr. D. P. Elam, 1408 Haskell Street, Austin, Texas, bought 30 bushels Salzer's Irish Cobblers and planted them on a little less than 3 acres of ground. He fertilized and irrigated this crop. On June 10, 1925, he was completing the harvest and had already sold 800 bushels, or 48,000 lbs., for which he received 33¢ to 4¢ per lb. Figure it out yourself—\$1,875.00!

Customers in Texas, Alabama and the South should take notice that we ship southern orders about the latter part of January, 1926, to reach them in plenty of time for planting.

NOTE.—To points over 400 miles from La Crosse, to prevent damage in transit, potatoes in 3 bushel lots or more should be shipped in barrels, for which add 50¢ per barrel extra. Three bushel can be packed in one barrel.

SALZER'S EARLY SIX WEEKS

Salzer's Extra Early Six Weeks is our leading variety. It is perhaps the most widely known. It has a national record. Is a dependable type. Is the earliest of the large yielders. Has a reputation for reliability. Is a strain of exceptional vigor. Has a pronounced constitutional hardness. Has behind it a record for large yields. Continuous selection, roguing and improving the stock seed has produced a highly developed potato of a most vigorous type, a potato full of life and energy. A strain we consider unexcelled, and one we have always endeavored to make so early, so superior, so true to type, so strong and vigorous that its superiority will manifest itself, in the field, at harvest, on the table and as a keeper.

As the name indicates, under favorable weather, potatoes for table use can be had in six week from planting. It is a rapid, strong, robust grower. Grows very upright. Tubers are numerous and compact in the hill. Skin is pink and smooth. The flesh is white and cooks mealy, dry and floury. Round to oblong in shape.

One of the best market varieties; fine for long distance shipping and winter storing.

Yields ranging from 200 to 300 bushels per acre have been frequently reported of this splendid potato.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.

SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

We have been planting your Early Six Weeks Potatoes for nine years. Always had good crops, and they are fine keepers. Benedictine Sisters, St. Mary of the Pines, Chewelah, Wash. Your Six Weeks Potatoes are the best potatoes I can get for this part of the country.

G. H. Gregg, Box 264, Branson, Mo.

EARLY EUREKA

This is an extra early potato, remarkable for its drought resistance and its ability to mature heavy yields before the hot, dry summer sets in. For an early potato it is noted for its keeping qualities. The white flesh has a delightful flavor and cooks mealy. It is almost round in appearance. Similar to the Irish Cobbler, and produces uniform tubers. The skin is smooth and snowy white. Many market gardeners give this potato a stated preference over other early varieties.

The vines are wonderfully vigorous and the tubers lie close together in the hills. On account of the heavy foliage it can withstand heat and drought.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S EARLY ROSE

Early Rose, the popular extra early potato of our father's day, is today still one of the foremost extra early potatoes and in prominence keeps pace with the times.

Carefully bred, closely rogued, rigidly cultivated, painstakingly developed, it is a vastly improved type from what our forebears knew.

It is hardly possible to grow a more dependable type than Early Rose, as its eating, keeping and yielding qualities are all one fondly wishes for.

Although somewhat reddish in appearance, the flesh is a beautiful snowy white. In shape it is oblong. Fine for baking.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.

Your potatoes brought me 333 bushel to the acre.—George Abbott, Abbott Road, Tisdale, Sask., Can.

SALZER'S PEDIGREE RED RIVER EXTRA EARLY OHIO

This splendid strain is grown at very heavy expense, but it's worth it. It is the result of many years' close, careful selection to improve the shape, develop the size, increase the yield, the strain and eliminate the deep eyes.

Into these potatoes we have bred vitality, quality, and yield, with a resultant profit to you.

The sprouts are very strong; the vines grow erect and the potatoes are very compact in the hill. Has a very smooth skin. Flesh is pure white. Unusually mealy and cooks dry and floury. Well rounded symmetrical shape and uniform size.

We recommend them for seed to such farmers who want high-class, finely selected, thoroughly bred seed potatoes; potatoes standing ready to return to the grower a large crop of fine, early merchantable tubers—tubers of class and quality.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.

EAGLE VALLEY EARLY OHIOS

Grown in the Great Eagle Valley potato district in Minnesota. Wonderfully fine stock and produces bountifully.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.20. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S EARLIEST

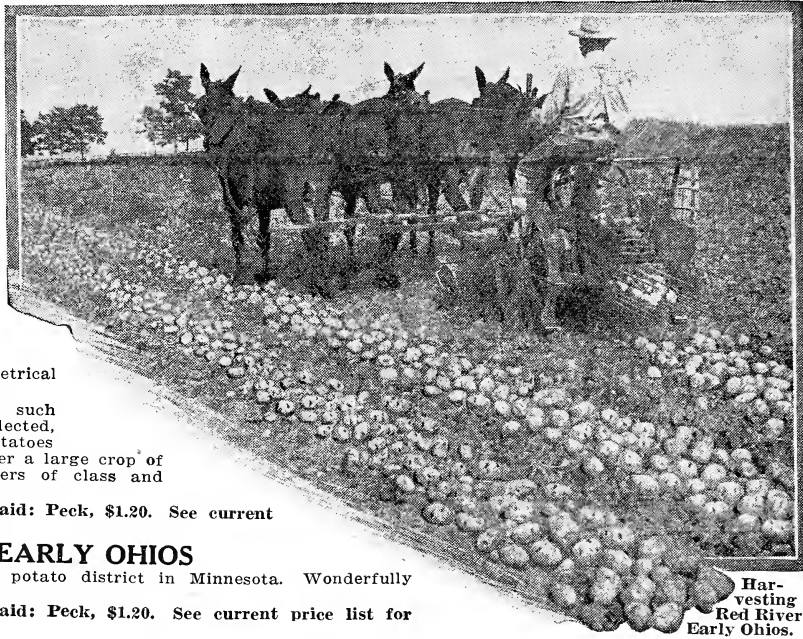
This potato is to be prized more for its extreme earliness than for its fine looks. It is of roundish shape, medium size and has proved immensely popular as a yielder, keeper and for its table qualities. Very smooth. Medium and uniform in size. Shallow eyes. Skin pinkish. Flesh snow white.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.

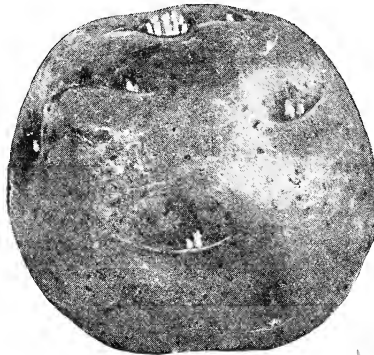
SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

The potatoes from you last year did splendidly. We raised 50 bushel from 4 bu. seed potatoes.—Jurgen Prussing, R. D. 2, Box 31, Schleswig, Iowa.

The seed potatoes I got from you, yielded fine.—Mrs. Jacob Wendling, Klaber, Wash.



Harvesting
Red River
Early Ohios.



Salzer's Bliss Triumph

EAGLE VALLEY BLISS TRIUMPHS

We consider Eagle Valley Triumphs the best strain of Triumphs money can buy. Clean, fresh, plump, vigorous, fully matured stock that has strong, robust seed life.

Bliss's Triumph is a standard extra early and one of the leading early potatoes all through the South. The tubers are nearly round, smooth, medium in size, reddish pink in color and have shallow eyes. Vines are small and compact, with short, thick stalks and broad leaves. This is one of the hardest varieties known, and is not susceptible to rot, scab and other diseases; cooks to a dry, pearly whiteness. Has a splendid flavor.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.25. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S EAGLE VALLEY IRISH COBBLERS

Considering Yield, Quality and Appearance, One of the Best Early Potatoes. The Irish Cobbler is one of the most reliable, and fast becoming one of the most popular of the early varieties. It is of handsome cream-white color, and of excellent quality, making it most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly, and a good keeper; in short, one of the best all-round early potatoes now on the market, maturing in about seven weeks, with tubers uniformly smooth, round, plump, and eyes strong and well developed. Cobblers do well anywhere. The vines make short, upright growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. Is noted for producing few, if any, small potatoes, so that you can market the whole crop.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.15. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S PRIZETAKER

We think it is the finest of the reddish skinned Potatoes—it has a tremendously large demand all over the United States; if same is planted once it will seldom be omitted from the farm—owing to its superb quality and big yield. It is a magnificent, nice, large, sound tuber with a reddish skin and white flesh, very rich and delightful flavor, splendid, either for cooking, baking or slicing; indeed, it is one of the very best late all-around Potatoes known.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.10. See current price list for larger quantities.



Irish Cobbler



Eagle Valley Green Mountain

SCAB PROOF GOLDEN RUSSET

The crowning merits of this potato are its immense yield, beautiful, attractive appearance and scab-proof habit.

It has a vigorous constitution and has repeatedly proved itself by satisfying the most exacting requirements as to climate and soil. It has behind it a history of big crops and a wide reputation for dependability. It is unusually uniform in shape and in period of ripening. Unexcelled for table quality, mealy and delightful in flavor. As a shipper and long keeper it is a superior type. A medium late variety.

Lb., 20c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Sir Walter Raleigh resembles the Rural in shape, but is a little more buff in color, the flesh is whiter, and it is from four to six days earlier than the Rural. The tubers are more uniform, with practically no small ones, nearly every one being of marketable size. It is unquestionably the best of the Rural type.

Lb., 20c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S EAGLE VALLEY RURAL

Thrives under varied soil and weather conditions. Its shallow eyes are few and far between. Flesh white and mealy, and figuratively is scab proof and disease resistant. The skin is unusually attractive, noticeably so, almost white, and very finely netted; in fact, almost russet in appearance. We wish our customers would get acquainted with this meritorious heavy yielding late potato. Especially adapted to northern sections, where it is very popular on account of its keeping qualities.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.10. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S RUSSET RURAL

One of the best known, most popular late varieties of white potatoes. It is a big cropper and of fine, attractive appearance. Stands up well under adverse climate and soil conditions. Skin is of a fairly pronounced russet color.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

EAGLE VALLEY GREEN MOUNTAIN

This is a very reliable late variety. It is increasing in popularity wherever known and, in fact, in many sections it has now superseded most other main crop varieties. It thrives in all potato soils and in most all localities, yielding big crops of large, smooth, white skinned tubers of oblong to roundish form, somewhat flattened. On good soils the potatoes are all of good size, almost entirely free of small tubers. The surface is often netted, of bright appearance. Eyes are few and well distributed. The flesh is white, solid, fine grained, cooks white, dry and mealy. It has a very fine flavor. It seems to be almost entirely free of diseases, scabs, etc. Rain or shine, drouth or wet, it seems always to deliver the potatoes in the fall. The vines are large, spreading, bright green, and grow very vigorously.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.10. See current price list for larger quantities.

BURBANK

The Burbank is a creation of that California wizard who has produced such wonderful results in the crossing of vegetables. This potato—by years of selecting and care in growing—selecting as to heaviness in yield, uniformity in ripening and richness in flavor, the Burbank is today, we believe, one of the finest high quality late potatoes. Nothing excels it; when it comes to yields, it is superb. A splendid late variety. Very similar in shape to the Early Rose.

Lb., 20c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.10. See current price list for larger quantities.

CARMAN No. 3

A white late potato known everywhere. It is a tremendous cropper and in great demand. No better cooker or keeper can be had. Very popular in large city markets.

Lb., 20c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.00. See current price list for larger quantities.

SALZER'S MCKINLEY

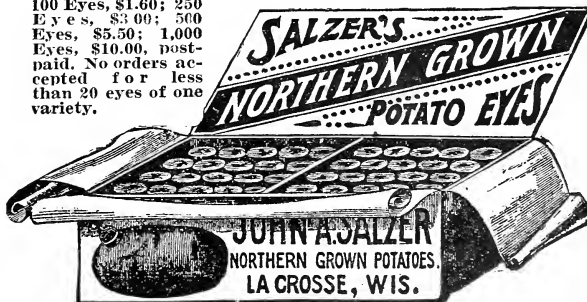
This fine late potato, an improved type of the Green Mountain, was introduced by us in 1899. It thrives almost everywhere and on good soils the absence of small tubers is remarkable. Eyes are few, in shape it is oblong, with two good ends, slightly flattened, creamy white skin, white flesh, and free from any diseases. Of vigorous growth and withstands climatic conditions. A heavy yielder.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.10. See current price list for larger quantities.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATO EYES

Especially fine for customers living at a great distance, as it saves them the heavy transportation cost. We pay the postage. The fertile eyes are cut only from the same high grade stocks as listed in our catalog. Packed in damp moss and shipped at time of planting. Enables everyone to obtain Salzer's Quality Potatoes, regardless of where they live.

Any varieties, your selection: 20 Eyes, 50c; 60 Eyes, \$1.10; 100 Eyes, \$1.60; 500 Eyes, \$3.00; 1,000 Eyes, \$5.50; 1,000 Eyes, \$10.00, postpaid. No orders accepted for less than 20 eyes of one variety.



Salzer's Improved Constellation Garden Tools

Salzer's Improved Constellation Complete is a combination outfit which may be used as a hill or drill seeder, double or single wheel cultivator, plow, or hoe, as conditions require. It has all the equipment to serve you from the initial seeding to the final cultivation. Readily converted from one use to another; the change from seeder to cultivator being made by removing two red-headed bolts. One standard frame is used throughout. As a seeder, this machine opens the furrow, drops the seed, closes the furrow, packs the earth, and marks the next row—all in one operation. Seed regulator is carefully made of brass, and perfectly controls the seed flow. Sows all seeds from beans down to the finest garden seeds, in continuous drills, or hills, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 or 24 inches apart. Is adjustable to permit planting at any depth up to two inches. All of the parts are made of the best materials, carefully fitted, and attractively finished. We stand solidly behind every tool we furnish, and we guarantee them to give you satisfaction and to be just as represented. Full directions are packed with every tool. The exceptionally low price of this high grade machine complete, makes it an unusually splendid value.

1—SALZER'S IMPROVED CONSTELLATION COMPLETE, as illustrated above. Shipping weight, 60 lbs. Price, not prepaid, \$16.35.

2—SALZER'S IMPROVED CONSTELLATION HILL and DRILL SEEDER. Will sow all seeds from beans down to finest garden seeds, either in continuous drills, or in hills spaced from 4 to 24 inches apart. Can be made into a complete machine by adding the cultivating equipment. Shipping weight, 50 lbs. Price, not prepaid, \$13.10.

3—SALZER'S IMPROVED CONSTELLATION DOUBLE WHEEL CULTIVATOR. May be used as a double wheel hoe, plow or cultivator, astride the row during early cultivation, and as a single wheel cultivator between the rows later. Adding seeder parts will make the complete machine. Shipping weight, 35 lbs. Price, not prepaid, \$11.15.

4—SALZER'S IMPROVED CONSTELLATION DOUBLE WHEEL HOE ONLY. For those who want a machine with the hoess only. By adding necessary parts later on, you can have the complete machine. Shipping weight, 30 lbs. Price, not prepaid, \$9.45.

5—SALZER'S IMPROVED CONSTELLATION SINGLE WHEEL CULTIVATOR. For the small gardener. Can be used as a hoe, plow or cultivator, working between the rows. Shipping weight, 35 lbs. Price, not prepaid, \$10.25.

6—SALZER'S IMPROVED CONSTELLATION SINGLE WHEEL HOE ONLY. Hoess are the most necessary tools in garden cultivation. This single wheel tool is very popular with the small gardener. Shipping weight, 27 lbs. Price, not prepaid, \$8.70.



**Salzer's
Improved Constellation**
—10 tools in one—
Complete
\$16³⁵

SALZER'S FERTILIZERS

5509—NITRATE OF SODA. We recommend it as a cheap form in which to apply Nitrogen to plants. Gardeners who are using farm manure should continue to use it, but use Nitrate of Soda in addition to other fertilizers. Remove the lumps before using and break them up, which can be done by pounding. Use as a top dressing at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre. For the Home Garden apply as a solution one ounce to two gallons of water. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 500 lbs., \$24.00; 1,000 lbs., \$47.00.

5538—POTATO GROWER. This fertilizer is of special use for the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines, fruit trees and all leguminous plants. Use at the rate of 250 to 500 lbs. per acre. Analysis 2-12-6. Not prepaid: 125 lbs., \$3.50; 250 lbs., \$6.75; 500 lbs., \$13.25; 1,000 lbs., \$25.95.

5552—FRUIT AND ROOT CROP GROWER. For fruit trees and small fruits, garden truck, tobacco, potatoes, sugar beets, etc. Use 250 to 500 lbs. per acre. Analysis, 4-8-6. Not prepaid: 125 lbs., \$4.05; 250 lbs., \$7.95; 500 lbs., \$15.70; 1,000 lbs., \$30.85.

5512—PHOSPHATE AND POTASH. For general farm crop. An especially good fertilizer for clover and alfalfa, also for strengthening and balancing farm manures. Should not be used on sour loams or heavy clay lands, 250 to 500 pounds per acre. Analysis, 0-14-4. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 125 lbs., \$3.00; 250 lbs., \$5.75; 500 lbs., \$11.25; 1,000 lbs., \$22.00.

5510—ACID PHOSPHATE. Sixteen per cent available Animal or bone phosphate in the most desirable form. Used on grain crops and others requiring an excessive amount of phosphoric acid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 125 lbs., \$2.35; 250 lbs., \$4.50; 500 lbs., \$8.70; 1,000 lbs., \$17.00.

5511—BONE MEAL FERTILIZER. Made from fresh green bone with an analysis of about 3 per cent ammonia, 27 per cent phosphoric acid and 50 per cent bone phosphate. This fertilizer has been steamed in order to give quicker action. Is considered one of the most lasting and result producing fertilizers obtainable. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.10; 50 lbs., \$1.90; 125 lbs., \$4.00; 250 lbs., \$7.75; 500 lbs., \$15.25; 1,000 lbs., \$29.80.

5514—CORN GROWER. Contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid and potash, the most essential elements in the production of a maximum corn crop. Nitrogen is also supplied in sufficient quantity to form a well-balanced, complete fertilizer. An excellent brand for black soils. Use 250 to 500 lbs. per acre; half broadcast, balance in hills or drills, mixing thoroughly with the soil before planting. Analysis, 2-12-2. Not prepaid: 125 lbs., \$3.35; 250 lbs., \$6.50; 500 lbs., \$12.50; 1,000 lbs., \$23.95.

5526—WHEAT, CORN AND OATS GROWER. For general farm use, but especially adapted for the growing of all cereals. Use at the rate of 250 to 500 lbs. per acre. Analysis, 2-16-2. Not prepaid: 125 lbs., \$3.75; 250 lbs., \$7.25; 500 lbs., \$14.25; 1,000 lbs., \$28.00.

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page
Alfalfa	27-28	Flint Corn	9-10	Randall Grass	24
Amber Cane	17	Fodder Corn	10-11	Rape	15
Alsike	25	French Rye Grass	32	Red Clover, Medium	25
Alsike and Timothy Mixture	26	Garden Drills	24	Red Clover, Mammoth	25
Barley	3-4	Grasses	19-24	Red Fescue	24
Bermuda Grass	22	Hairy Vetch	19	Red Top	24
Billion Dollar Grass	19	Hog Millet	20	Renovator Grass Mixture	24
Blue Grass	22	Hog Pasture Mixture	23	Rough Stalked Meadow	24
Brome Grass	22	Hubam Clover	26	Rye	5
Broom Corn	16	Humogerm	11	Sainfoin	26
Broom Corn Millet	20	Incarnat Clover	25	Sand Vetch	19
Buckwheat	5	Inoculation	11	Seed Cleaners	24
Cane	17	Italian Rye Grass	23	Sheep Fescue	24
Clover	25-26	Johnson Grass	24	Shrock-Kafir	16
Constellation Garden Drill	32	Kafir Corn	16	Sorghum	16-17
Corn	6-9	Kentucky Blue Grass	22	Soy Beans	18
Cow Peas	17	Meadow Fescue	24	Speltz	15
Crested Dogtail	24	Meadow Oat Grass	24	Spinning Wheel	24
Crimson Clover	24	Millet	20	Spring Vetch	19
Emmer	15	Mills, Clipper Cleaner	24	Sunflower	5
English Blue Grass	23	Oats	12-13	Sudan Grass	21
English Rye Grass	23	Orchard Grass	22	Sweet Clover	26
Esparette	26	Pasture Mixtures	23	Tall Meadow Oat Grass	24
Fertilizers, Commercial	32	Pencilaria	21	Tares	19
Fescues	21	Perennial Rye Grass	23	Tootsie	20
Feterita	16	Potatoes	29-31	Timothy	21
Field Peas	17	Potato Eyes	31	Vetch	19
Flax	5			Wheat	14
				White Dutch Clover	26

PRICES ON THIS PAGE ARE F.O.B. LA CROSSE

Metropolitan Syndicate Press
Printers Chicago